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Friday, February 19, 1965
Magha 30, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)

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CONTENTS

No. 3.—*Friday, February* 19, 1965/*Magha* 30, 1886 (*Saka*)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 31, 39 and 33 to 37	339—80
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 32, 38, 40 to 51 and 53 to 59 . .	380—96
Unstarred Questions Nos. 44 to 95, 97, 99 to 111, 113 and 115 to 119	396—442
Re : Motion for Adjournment—	
Arrests under D.I.R. . .	443—48
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Recent developments in Vietnam and reaction of Government thereto	449—53
Papers laid on the Table .	453—57
Public Accounts Committee—	
Thirty-first report .	458
Business of the House .	458—63
Business Advisory Committee—	
Thirty-fourth Report	463-64
Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1965—Introduced	464
Statement *re* : Income -Tax (Amendment) Ordinance—	
Shri T. T. Krishnamachari	464
Motion on President's Address .	465
Shri Heda . . .	465—82
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda .	482—86
Shri Ranga .	499—516
Shri U.M. Trivedi . .	517—29
Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions—	
Fifty-fifth Report	530
Bills introduced	530-31
1. Constitution (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of Article* 368) by Shri Yashpal Singh	530
2. Constitution (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of Articles* 124 *and* 220) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya . . .	531
3. Companies (Amendment) Bill (*Insertion of new section* 13*A*, *amendment of sections* 293 *etc.*) by Shri Yashpal Singh .	531

* The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	COLUMNS
Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill—*Negatived* (*Amendment of sections* 3, 4 *etc.*) by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.	532—602
Motion to consider	532
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath .	532—39, 596—600
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida	539 41
Shri Sarjoo Pandey. . .	541—45
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya	545—48
Shri D.C. Sharma . . .	548—51
Dr. M. S. Aney . . .	551—54
Shri Yashpal Singh .	554—56
Shri Khadilkar .	555—60
Shri S. M. Banerjee .	560—66
Shri Balmiki . .	566—69
Shri R. S. Pandey .	569—73
Shrimati Renuka Ray .	543—76
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad .	546—81
Shri Heda . . .	581—84
Shri A. S. Saigal . .	584-85
Shri Hathi . . .	585—96

LOK SABHA

Friday, February 19, 1965/Magha 30, 1886 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Question 31.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Question 39 also may be taken up along with this.

Mr. Speaker: If it is convenient, question 39 also may be answered along with this.

Small Car

\+

*31. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Daji:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the talks regarding the manufacture of small car with foreign firms have yielded any results:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any likelihood of having a small car in the market during the Fourth Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). The talks are still going on. It is premature at this stage to anticipate the ultimate outcome. Industrial programmes of the Fourth Plan, including the small car project, are under discussion with the Planning Commission.

Small Car

*39. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange required for the small car based on the recommendation made by the Pande Committee;

(b) the estimated export of the proposed car.

(c) the foreign exchange so far spent during the Third Five Year Plan (year-wise) after the submission of the Pande Committee's Report; and

(d) the estimated demand of foreign exchange for the manufacture of present make of cars in the country during the next five years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bhudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The Pande Committee had considered a number of offers for the manufacture of a small car. The foreign exchange requirements for the project were indicated differently by the different foreign manufacturers. For the scheme recommended by the Pande Committee the foreign exchange requirements on capital account were estimated at about Rs. 10 crores.

(b) No estimates of exports were worked out.

(c) The foreign exchange allocated to the car industry since 1961-62 has been as shown below:—

Year	Foreign exchange on capital account	Foreign exchange on Maintenance account
	(Rs. Lakhs)	(Rs. Lakhs)
1961-62	143.00*	579·21
1962-63		422·20
1963-64		401·00
1964-65	29.00*	332·25

*For press tools and dies for manufacture of body panels.

(d) The foreign exchange requirement for the manufacture of present makes of cars over the next 4 to 5 years, based on their existing installed capacity and 90 per cent indigenous content, would be of the order of Rs. 5.70 crores, per annum, made up of Rs. 2.12 crores for components and Rs. 3.58 crores for raw materials.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know with how many countries Government are carrying on negotiations for the manufacture of the small car and whether any one of those countries has offered terms better than the terms of any other country?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): It is said in the statement that we are having negotiations with about five parties—Skoda of Czechoslovakia, Dauphine in collaboration with M|s Renault of France, Hillman Imp in collaboration with Rootes organisation of U.K., DKW of West Germany and Datsun Bluebird of Japan. All these talks are in preliminary stages, because they have yet to submit their proposals. Till we get that, it is very difficult to say about the progress.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Government of India have received any proposals from any of those countries which give details about the cost and other things, and if not, by what time they are going to get details like that?

Shri T. N. Singh: They have not yet given their definite figures yet. They generally talked to me and I had some discussion. I would beg of the House not to ask for details of these things at this stage, because negotiations are going on.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know what would be the projected capacity on the basis of which negotiations are continuing at present and what would be the price and by when the whole project will be finalised for reporting to Parliament?

Shri T. N. Singh: Our own basis on which we are negotiating at pre-

sent is to have a capacity of 50,000 annual production of the vehicles that we may select. As to the price, it is difficult to make any statement at this stage because we are in the process of negotiation.

Mr. Speaker: Is it possible to give any time by which it will be finalised?

Shri T. N. Singh: I cannot give any time.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Three years ago, the stage of negotiations with a French manufactu er had gone to a certain extent that they were to put up a factory almost on the basis of a turn key job. What is the position with regard to those negotiations?

Shri T. N. Singh: After that break, only recently the negotiations have restarted. Their representative came and saw me. He is putting up his proposals.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: With regard to this party, may I know whether the thread of the old negotiations has been taken up or is Government entering into fresh negotiations and by what time it is expected that a definite decision is sure to be taken by the Government?

Shri T. N. Singh: New proposals will have to come from the party, which are in the course of preparation. As regards the actual time, it is difficult to say.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether the present automobile companies are capable of manufacturing small cars?

Shri T. N. Singh: Possibilities are unlimited in every case; whether it would be done or not is another matter.

श्री विश्वनाथ सिंह : जैसा कि मैं ने सुना है कई देशों में गन्ने की फैक्टिट्रयां लगाई गई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कहां कहां लगाई गई हैं और उन की कपैसिटी कितनी होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कार पेट्रोल पर चलेगी या गन्ने के रस पर चलेगी।

Shri Kapur Singh: Have the Government worked out the national cost in moral and economic corruption resulting from exclusion of a cheap and good small car from our market; if so, do they propose a temporary easem.nt in import policies in this respect?

Shri T. N. Singh: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the Government propose to ease the import policy in respect of cars just at present so that more might be allowed to come in.

Shri T. N. Singh: We are not importing any cars today.

Shri Kapur Singh: He has not followed the first part of my question.

Mr. Speaker: He said that there is such a great pressure and demand and therefore some might be allowed to come in.

Shri T. N. Singh: We are not importing any at present.

Shri Kapur Singh: I asked whether the Government has worked out the national costs in moral and economic corruption resulting from the exclusion of a cheap and good small car from our market. This is my thesis. Then I asked whether you propose an easement in our import policy in this respect.

Shri T. N. Singh: No, Sir.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that the existing motor car manufacturers in the country have offered to the Government that they can meet the entire demands for small cars in the country and also reduce the price of cars provided the Government would give them the necessary facilities for expansion?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that.

Shri T. N. Singh: They have offered no appreciable reduction in prices.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय मंत्री के इस सुझाव को मानते हुए कि उन से विस्तृत विवरण न पूछा जाये, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप ने जो सिद्धान्त इस सम्बन्ध में मान लिया है उस को बदला तो नहीं जायेगा और छोटी कारों का उत्पादन पब्लिक सेक्टर में किया जायेगा ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह सिद्धान्त तो पहले से ही माना हुआ है, और इस में कोई नई बात नहीं है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The hon. Minister said that one of the parties with which negotiations are being made is Messrs. Skoda & Co., if I understood him right. Is it not a fact that there are serious allegations against this company and some cases are going on against them; if so, may I know whether those matters have been settled?

Shri T. N. Singh: I am talking of Messrs. Skoda of Czechoslovakia.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There are some allegations of fraud and under-invoicing against that very company and some cases are going on. That was the reply given by the Finance Ministry.

Shri T. N. Singh: I would like to have details from the hon. Member before I can say anything.

Shri Daji: I would like to know whether the talks are of a mere exploratory nature or firm decisions have been arrived at that the Government is going to manufacture small cars?

Shri T. N. Singh: I am having negotiations with a view to having such a project but it must be stated that it is going to be a Fourth Plan Project and Fourth Plan projects are under discussion with the Planning Commission. That is the only thing which is holding me.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know how much time the Government is going to take to finalise this scheme? We have been hearing it for the last two or three years. I would like to know whether the Government is in a position to give a precise date by which the scheme will be finalised.

Mr. Speaker: He has already said that he cannot give that.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Government is aware of the growing feeling in the minds of the public that the small car project is being postponed from time to time on account of pressures from certain quarters; and if so, what steps Government have taken to allay that apprehension?

Shri T. N. Singh: I must say very categorically that we are not at all influenced by any pressures whatsoever in this matter.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि छोटी और सस्ती कारें बनाने में सरकार बाधक हो रही है, या उद्योगपतियों की वजह से इस के बनने में देरी हो रही है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : बाधक होने का कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि छोटी और सस्ती कारें कम दामों पर मिलेंगी । क्या वह कीमत की कोई तादाद बता सकते हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या किसी और देश से भी छोटी कार मंगाने के बारे में बातचीत हुई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहिबान को यह चाहिए कि जो पहले जवाब आते हैं उनको अच्छी तरह सुन लिया करें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब कि देश में ऐसे लोग हैं जो छोटी कारों से मारकेट को भर दे सकते हैं, तो सरकार को क्या जरूरत महसूस हुई कि वह विदेशों से बात कर रही है और यहां के लोगों को मौका नहीं देती कि वे तैयार कर सकें ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : हम को कोई ऐसी सूचना नहीं है ।

श्री गुलशन : क्या सरकार ने कभी यह भी जांच की है कि जो विदेशों से हमारे देश में कारें आती हैं उनकी क्वालिटी भी अच्छी होती है और उनकी कीमत भी कम होती है, और हमारे देश में जो कारें बनती हैं उनकी क्वालिटी भी अच्छी नहीं होती और उनकी कीमत भी ज्यादा होती है ? क्या कभी सरकार ने इसका अनुमान लगाया है ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : मेरी समझ में पहले हम को यह मान लेना चाहिए कि हमारे पास बहुत ज्यादा इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए फारिन एक्सचेंज नहीं है, इस वास्ते बाहर से कार जैसी चीज को नहीं मंगाया जा सकता ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : पांडेय रिपोर्ट को अब तक क्यों कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह तो पुराना किस्सा है ।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that very recently the Minister visited Hindustan Motors Factory and there the management told him that due to shortage of imports they are not in a position either to raise the volume of production or improve the quality and if they get licence for import of goods in time and without any restrictions they can sell motor cars at cheaper prices?

Mr. Speaker: This question does not cover other motor cars.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Which are the countries with which Government are now negotiating?

Mr. Speaker: That has already been answered. It is a pity that Memoers do not listen to the answers given to the supplementaries.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In the statement it is mentioned that the foreign exchange requirements for the project were indicated differently by the different foreign manufacturers. Ultimately the Government have come to the conclusion that about Rs. 10 crores worth of foreign exchange will be necessary. While negotiating with the new companies, I would like to know whether Government are keeping in view that the foreign exchange component should not increase this limit or they are going to increase the limit.

Shri T. N. Singh: It will be one of my efforts to see that the foreign exchange component is reduced to the minimum.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What prevents the Government from giving a categorical assurance that when the small car project is started it will be in the public sector in order to allay the apprehensions in the minds of the people that it is the pressure of the capitalists that is dissuading the Government from taking a decision?

Shri T. N. Singh: If unfounded apprehensions are expressed by the people, what can I say? They are entirely unfounded.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: The Lady Member also wants a small car?

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: If and when the small car project goes into production may I know whether it will take months or years for the public to get the small car?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Bokaro Steel Project

*33. + **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Surend a Pal Singh:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwanath Roy:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bade:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:
Shri R. Barua:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri Surya Prasad:
Shri Chandak:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki.
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement on Russian financial aid for the Bokaro Steel Project has been signed;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement;

(c) whether there was delay in signing of the agreement; and

(d) if so, why?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

An agreement was signed on the 25th January, 1965, between the Governments of India and the U.S.S.R. for co-operation in the construction of the Bokaro Steel Plant with a capacity of 1.5—2.9 million tonnes per annum and for extending a credit for this purpose. The terms of the Agreement broadly, are as follows:

(i) The credit will be upto 190 million roubles (Rs. 100.5 crores) repayable in twelve equal annual instalments, interest being 2.5 per cent on outstanding balance of credit utilized.

(ii) There will be maximum participation of Indian organizations in the designing of works, and in the supply of equipment and materials. While the design and construction of facilities outside the work will be entirely an Indian responsibility, the Indian organisation will participate in the design and drawing work for a number of units within the plant.

(iii) The Soviet organization will prepare a Detailed Project Report within nine months for a 4 million tonnes plant at Bokaro.

(iv) Bokaro will produce hot and cold rolled strips and sheets including galvanized sheets.

(v) The Soviet organizations will supply such equipment as are not available in India, during the period 1966 to 1969.

2. There has been no delay in the signing of the Agreement. A delegation from the U.S.S.R. led by Mr. V.

Sergeev, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations came to India on the 22nd December, 1964, to negotiate and conclude the Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the USSR. It took about a month to finalise an agreement with the representatives of the Government of the U.S.S.R. with regard to the various terms and conditions.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the statement it is stated that the Soviet organisations will supply such equipments as are not available to India, during the period 1966 to 1969. What will be the percentage in terms of the total cost of the equipments which will be supplied by the Soviet organisations and what will be the approximate amount?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is not yet possible to say about the exact percentage but it will be much more than what it was in Bhilai. It may be roundabout 30 or 33 per cent.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is said that the design and construction of facilities outside the work will be entirely an Indian responsibility. May I know what are the design and construction of facilities inside the works and what part of the cost approximately these will mean?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As regards the design and construction inside the plant, details will be known only after the project report is received.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस प्राजेक्ट के निर्माण के साथ साथ मशीन की टैकनिकेलिटीज जानने के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय इंजीनियरों की भी कुछ ट्रेनिंग होती जाएगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जी हां, भारतीय इंजीनियरों की ट्रेनिंग का प्रोग्राम रखा हुआ है । और कुछ कांस्ट्रक्शन के ड्राइंग और डिजाइन तो यहां ही बनाये जाते हैं । इसके लिए एक अलग सैल है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है कि :

> "There will be maximum participation of Indian organizations in the designing of works, and in the supply of equipment and materials."

तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वे कौन से आरगेनाइजेशन्स हैं जिनको डिजाइनिंग और इक्विपमेंट के सप्लाई के काम के लिए चुना गया है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इंडियन स्टील लिमिटेड का सेंट्रल इंजीनियरिंग एंड डिजाइनिंग ब्युरो है और हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन है । इन में से जो भी इस काम को कर सकेगा उस को यह काम दिया जायेगा ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Dastur and Company is one of the companies among the Indian organisations?

Shri P. C. Sethi: They can also be one of them.

Mr. Speaker: Whosoever can do that properly will be awarded that particular job.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि देरी करने में कितना रुपया खर्च किया गया है और जब यह काम चालू हो जाएगा तो इस पर कुल कितना खर्चा आयेगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : देरी करने में तो कुछ भी रुपया खर्च नहीं हुआ । पर यह बात सही है कि बोकारो स्टील प्लांट पहले अमरीका से आने वाला था जो नहीं आया । इसलिए हम एक प्लान पीरियड से पिछड़ गये ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We would like to know as to what reasons actually

led to the abandonment of the contract with Dastur and Company and whether this was on the pressure exerted by the Soviet Government that Dastur and Company were dispensed with.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): No, Sir that has yet to be discussed. As has been stated, after the project report is ready what percentage should be done could be fixed. It can be done only then and not at this stage.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether, apart from the Bokaro project, the USSR Government has agreed to finance any other steel project in this country?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The expansion of Bhilai is also there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Estimates Committee have very clearly come to the opinion that there should be no such thing as a turnkey job. Although it is stated that maximum participation of Indian organisations is going to be had in the designing of works etc., we are almost clear in our minds because of the way in which Dastur and Company has been pushed out that this will not take place. In view of that we would like to know whether for future steel plants this will be taken as a precedent in order to have turnkey jobs for America and other American consortiums etc. as is being done in Bokaro.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not know why we should presume that way. After all, Indian engineers would be there and Hindustan Steel has also got some experts who will all be put on the job. The guidance and assistance will be there from Russian technicians, but most of the work is done by Indian technicians. I do not know whether we can call that as a turnkey job.

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां पर बहुत से गांवों की जमीन ली गयी है इस प्राजेक्ट के बनाने के लिए । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों की जमीनें ली गई हैं उन लोगों को वहां के स्थानीय काम में प्रिफरेंस दिया जायेगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जी हां, नान स्किल्ड काम में उन को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी, लेकिन जहां तक स्किल्ड काम का सवाल है, उस में नहीं ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : अमरीका के रिपयुजल के बाद बोकारो के प्लांट की स्थापना में बहुत देर हो गयी है । क्या प्रिलिमिनरी वर्क सब हो गया है जिसमें टाइम पर काम हो सके और क्या यह सही है कि जरूरत से अधिक जमीनें ले ली गयी हैं और क्या उनको फिर लौटाने का बन्दोबस्त किया जा रहा है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जरूरत से अधिक जमीन नहीं ली गयी है, जितनी जमीन की जरूरत है उतनी ही ली गयी है । लेकिन जमीन लेने में इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा गया है कि आगे चल कर इस प्लांट का एक्सपेंशन होगा । हम 1970 तक प्रोडक्शन शुरू कर सकें इसका पूरा ध्यान रख कर कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: According to the Agreement, the Soviet Organisation will prepare a detailed Project Report within 9 months for a 4 million tonnes plant at Bokaro. May I know what would be the total foreign exchange required for it?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is not now. We are only expecting to do 1.5 to 2 million tonnes now. Later on, those details will be worked out, not at this stage.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं स्पष्ट रूप में यह कहूं कि आपने जिस करारनामे

पर अपने हस्ताक्षर किये हैं उसकी सभी शर्तों को देखते हुए, क्या यह कहा जा सकता है कि इसके पूर्व जो स्टील प्लांट दुर्गापुर में और अन्य जगहों में बनाये गये हैं या जिस नये स्टील प्लांट को बनाने के लिए अमरीका से एग्रीमेंट हो रहा है, उन सब पिछले स्टील प्लांट और भविष्य में जो अमरीकी सहयोग से बनने वाला है, उन सबके मुकाबले में इस बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के एग्रीमेंट की शर्तें बिलकुल आसान और सरल हैं?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: To the extent I have understood the question, I will answer it.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the conditions that have been entered in this Agreement, when compared to other Agreements, are more favourable.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is favourable in the sense that we will be able to use much more Indian equipment now, a larger percentage of Indian equipment. To that extent, our foreign exchange component will be less. Prices cannot be compared—as you know, the prices are rising.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Can the Minister say, after the Agreement has been signed, that he does not know how it compares with other Steel Plants?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: After all, it depends on what percentage we could produce our own equipment. You can say 30 to 35 per cent only. We cannot clearly say it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The Agreement is there.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: Is it more favourable or not?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I suppose it is favourable. This is an Agreement for both the parties. The Agreement is favourable to our country naturally.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मेरी यह शिकायत है कि आज मुझ को कागजात नहीं मिले और इसलिए सवाल पूछना बड़ा मुश्किल हो रहा है। अभी कोई एक सैकंड पहले ही मुझे यह मिले हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कागजात न मिलने की अगर माननीय सदस्य को शिकायत थी तो उन्हें मेरे पास अंदर आकर मुझ से मिल कर करनी थी जोकि न कर के अब सवालात के वक्त में उसे कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : वे अब मिल गये हैं इसलिए मैं यह सवाल कर रहा हूं। बोकारो के कामों की डिजाइन करने में हिन्दुस्तान के संगठनों को अधिक से अधिक हिस्सा लेने का मौका मिलेगा यह मंत्री महोदय ने, कहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस अधिक से अधिक का क्या मतलब है और क्या यह सही है कि रूसी सरकार की ओर से इस बात पर ऐतराज किया गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान की कम्पनियों को यह काम दिया जाय?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : वास्तविक बात ऐसी नहीं है। जो ले-आउट और डिजाइन वे बनाने वाले हैं वह उससे भिन्न है जोकि प्रारम्भ में प्रोजेक्ट के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में दी थी इसलिए यह बात मंजूर करनी पड़ी कि वे उस प्रोजेक्ट की डिजाइन सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट फिर लिखें। जहां तक हिन्दुस्तानी टैक्नीशियंस के इसमें भाग लेने का सवाल है वे अधिक से अधिक उसकी डिजाइनिंग, कंसट्रक्शन और इरैक्शन वर्क में भाग ले सकेंगे और उनको इसका पूरा मौका दिया जायगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : डिजाइन की जिम्मेदारी किस की रहेगी यह मेरे कहने का मतलब है?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : डिजाइन की जिम्मेदारी का जहां तक सवाल है वह तो रूसी सुपरविजन में होगा ।

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: In the Statement, it is mentioned that the credit will be about Rs. 100·5 crores from the Russian Government. May I know what is the estimated total cost and how the rest of the money will be procured?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The present estimate is that this would be enough. But if necessary, further negotiations will have to be started. If a few more millions will be necessary, they will perhaps assist us or we shall have to think of normal trade channels.

Mr. Speaker: Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I want to ask one more question.....

Mr. Speaker: I have called Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I am afraid the answer has not been given to my question. Will it not be about Rs. 120 crores extra?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is what I am answering. We cannot say it now.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member knows it, why should she ask the question?

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: The hon. Minister said that it may be a few millions more. That was why I wanted to know.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The rumour in the lobbies is like that. That is why the question has been asked.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I shall answer that question. It is said that this would be enough, but if any extra amount is found necessary later on, at that stage, we can either negotiate or think of other ways of financing it, such as the normal trade channels and other methods.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: What is the foreign exchange involved, and when is the work likely to commence?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The project report will be ready in another few months. After that, we shall place orders. The target date is 1970. By about that time we shall have the production.

Shri Daji: Is it a fact that this plant is to be built on the new open continuous hearth system bringing about a saving in the initial cost of about Rs. 50 crores and in the recurring cost of about Rs. 10 crores per year? Is that report correct?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The project report is under preparation. All details can be had only after the project report is ready. If I say anything now, it may be incorrect.

Shri Daji: Is the project report being prepared on these lines or not?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, it is under preparation.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : इस स्टील प्लांट का नैट प्रोडक्शन जसा कि शुरू में सोचा गया था उससे कितना कम रहेगा तथा इसके बनाने का खर्च पहले कितना सोचा गया था और अब वह कितना कम रहेगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : नट प्रोडक्शन उस प्लांट का 1.5—2.0 मिलियन टन प्रति साल का है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस प्लांट को लगाने के के लिए जो जमीन ली गई है वह कितनी है और क्या यह बात सही है कि उस जमीन का जो मुआविजा है वह मार्केट रेट में नहीं दिया गया है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मुआविजा देने की कार्यवाही बिहार सरकार करेगी और वह

दिया जा रहा है और उसी मुआविजे के एवज में जमीन ली गई है ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Statement says that the capacity would be 1·5 or 2 million tonnes.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: 1.5 to 2 million tonnes.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether this credit of 190 million roubles would be for the capacity of 1.5 million tonnes or 2 million tonnes?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It may not be exactly 1.5 million tonnes or 2 million tonnes; it may be in between; it may be 1.6 million tonnes or 1.7 million tonnes.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: To what capacity is this figure of 190 million roubles related, to 1.5 million tonnes capacity or 2 million tonnes capacity?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is exactly what I have answered. The capacity is above 1:5 million tonnes; it may be 1.6 million tonnes or 1.7 million tonnes. We cannot say it clearly now. Before the negotiations it was made clear that this money would be enough for that plant; as estimated, the capacity may be 1.6 million tonnes or 1.7 million tonnes.

Shri Morarka: According to the present programme of Government and the present indications, when will the actual production start in the Bokaro plant?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: By about 1970.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that under the Bokaro agreement the Russians have also promised to help India in the development of her iron ore mines, and if so, may we know the nature of the Russian offer with regard to the same?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, that is not a part of the agreement.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the percentage of Indian personnel who are going to be absorbed and who are going to work in the Bokaro Steel plant? May I also know whether any definite plan has been made for the rehabilitation of those whose lands have been taken for this plant?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: So far as the first question is concerned, except the advisers and the people who will guide, the rest of them will all be Indians. Regarding the second question about rehabilitation, the Bihar Government are also in touch with the Central Government, and we would like to absorb as many people as possible in the non-technical jobs, from among those who have been displaced.

Indian Industrial Exhibition in Kathmandu

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*34. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Industrial Exhibition was recently inaugurated by the King of Nepal in Kathmandu;

(b) if so, the salient features of this exhibition;

(c) which aspects of the Indian industries were displayed thereat; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Exhibition was inaugurated by the King of Nepal on the 8th January, 1965.

(b) and (c). The salient features of the Exhibition were an impressive display of a wide range of India's

export products especially items of heavy, medium and small scale industries machinery, other engineering products, consumer goods and an attractive Textile Pavilion and an Auditorium. Indian Aid Projects in Nepal particularly Trichul were appropriately high-lighted. A special feature of the Exhibition was a cultural programme which included fashion-shows, film shows, musical recitals, both vocal and instrumental, and dance performances.

(d) The sanctioned expenditure for the Exhibition is Rs. 10 lakhs but as the Exhibition was extended by a period of one week and was closed only on the 15th February, 1965, it is too early to assess the actual expenditure.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that cheap luxury and textile products from China and other communist countries have flooded the Nepal market? If so, to what extent has this exhibition been a success in finding out possibilities of increased demand for such Indian goods in the Nepal market?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Nothing has flooded the Nepal market except Indian goods. It is true that some of the goods are coming from other countries. But that we cannot help because an independent country can have trade with other countries also.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In which industries has the exhibition been useful in finding scope for Indo-Nepalese collaboration, and to what extent can Indian goods and industries find a greater place there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If it is a question of joint ventures, an Indian gentleman has put up a wollen factory. Then a soap factory is on the anvil, and a cotton textile mill is also being established. The possibility of expanding industries in Nepal under joint venture are more in the field of timber industries, textile industries and industries based on fruits and vegetables.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Have the organisers of the exhibition tried to assess the feelings of Nepalese industrialists and intelligentsia as to whether they are favourably impressed by the achievements of our mixed economy system? If so, what is the outcome of that study?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as I could see—because I was present there—His Majesty, the Royal Family and a large number of audience were present. From subsequent reports, the Nepali friends are highly impressed by the progress made in India. I am quite sure this will result in future in the expansion of trade and friendly relations between the two countries.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय हाल ही में काठमंडू गए थे। चाइनीज घड़ियां साबून और फाउनटेन पेन नेपाल में ज्यादा घर कर रहे हैं। उनको हटाने के लिए उस एग्जिबिशन में कौन कौन सा हिन्दुस्तानी सामान भेजा गया था, ताकि नेपाली जनता हमारी चीजों को पसन्द करे और दूसरी चीजों को पसन्द न करे?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उनके कहने के मुताबिक वे जितना सामान बेचते हैं उसमें से 97 परसेंट हिन्दुस्तान का माल है। दो चार परसेंट दूसरे माल के लिए ज्यादा चिन्तित होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। फिर भी हम बराबर इस पर गौर कर रहे हैं।

Shri Thirumala Rao: If the hon. Minister was present there during the exhibition, did he study the comparative quality and prices of Indian goods and the Chinese goods that are being flooded in Nepal? If so, is he considering taking steps to see that we are able to successfully compete there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I was not deputed by the Government of India or this hon. House to make that specific study. But I did study the popularity of Indian goods which was on

the increase and the high appreciation of Indian consumer goods in the Nepal market.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether there were offers by Nepali citizens to purchase Indian goods, and also why there was no cafeteria attached to the exhibition?

Shri Manubhai Shah: A cafeteria as such was not there, but there were tea stalls because they drink more tea than coffee, and stalls for other eatables and a large number of various other articles.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि वहां पर किया गया सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम बहुत प्रभावशाली था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कार्यक्रम किस की ओर से प्रस्तुत किया गया था। क्या कोई कम्पनी या सिनेमा स्टार बुलाए गए थे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमने यहां एक कल्चरल ट्रूप को लिया था, जिसने बहुत अच्छी तरह से अपना कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किया। उस में नेपाली बहिनें भी थीं, क्योंकि हम उन को यह दिखाना चाहते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान के फेब्रिक्स उनको कैसे पसन्द आयेंगे। नेपाल के जितने स्कूल और कालेज थे, हमने उनको भी चांस दिया। यहां के कपड़े उनको पहना कर दिखाए गए कि वे कैसे लगते हैं।

Shri Tulsidas Jadhav: What was the expenditure on this exhibition and what was the income from sale of our goods?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I mentioned that the sanctioned expenditure was Rs. 10 lakhs. But I am afraid it may go upto Rs. 13 lakhs because we had to extend the exhibition by about ten days at His Majesty's Government's request.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि नेपाल में 97 परसेंट भारतीय सामग्रियां बिकती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन आंकड़ों पर पहुंचने का क्या बैकग्राउंड है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वहां के आफ़िशल्ज कस्टम्ज के रिटर्न रखते हैं। सारी दुनिया में स्टैटिस्टिक्स रखे जाते हैं। बाजार में घूम कर स्वयं आंखों से देखने से भी पता चलता है कि किसका माल ज्यादा बिकता है। यह ठीक है कि अब दूसरे मुल्कों का सामान भी आने लगा है। लेकिन हम यह चाहते हैं कि सब मुल्क डाइवर्सिफ़िकेशन आफ़ ट्रेड करें।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I hope the hon. Minister's attention has been attracted to reports that Chinese consumer goods are found in large quantities in Darjeeling and North Bengal. Will he kindly state whether these come through Nepal or through other sources?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is true that through Nepal, which has some trade with China, some goods do flow to Bihar and West Bengal. This is a matter certainly of some concern to us, but all we can do at present is to fight it on a commercial basis by selling more Indian goods. But I can assure the House that the other aspect is also uppermost in our mind.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that the Nepalese Government have been expressing from time to time that they are very much interested in some of the industries, about the basis of which the hon. Minister just explained, may I know if it is contemplated to invite them to start such industries with the collaboration of India whether in the private sector or the public sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We can start only such industries which His Majesty's Government approve, because, after all, the choice is not left to us. But I can assure the House that there was very keen desire for joint collaboration. We are beginning

with three units. Once by experience they find it all right, we can expand the collaboration in other fields.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि नेपाल में जो औद्योगिक प्रदर्शनी भारत ने लगाई थी वह वहां की गवर्नमेंट के निमंत्रण पर लगाई गई थी या स्वयं हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से लगाई गई थी और उस प्रदर्शनी में हिन्दुस्तान के अलावा और किन देशों ने भाग लिया ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जब मैं पिछले साल वहां गया था और हमने ट्रीटी के पत्र पर दस्तखत किये थे तो उसमें दोनों तरफ की सहमति से यह लिखा गया था कि हम भी वहां एग्जहिबिशन करें और नेपाल सरकार भी यहां एग्जहिबिशन करे । मैंने नेपाल सरकार को फिर दावत दी है कि वह इस साल हिन्दुस्तान में अपनी एक एग्जहिबिशन करे । ऐसी एग्जहिबिशन्ज कल्चरल और कामर्शल रिलेशन्ज को बढ़ाने के लिए की जाती हैं ।

खड़गपुर के समीप गाड़ी और ट्रक की टक्कर

*35. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री प्र० र० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा :
श्री सोलंकी :
श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 30 दिसम्बर 1964 को खड़गपुर के निकट सुरवीश और कल ईकुन्डा स्टेशनों के बीच बिना चौकीदार वाले रेल के फाटक पर बम्बई-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस की एक ट्रक से टक्कर हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा घायल हुए ;

(ग) क्या दुर्घटना के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई जांच की गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी उपलब्धियां क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शामनाथ) : (क) जी हां । यह दुर्घटना कलाईकुन्डा-सुरडिहा ब्लाक हट और कलाईकुन्डा स्टेशनों के बीच हुई ।

(ख) इस दुर्घटना में 2 व्यक्ति मारे गये और तीन को चोट आयीं ।

(ग) और (घ) रेलवे अफसरों की एक समिति ने इस मामले की जांच की थी । समिति की राय में दुर्घटना मोटर ट्रक ड्राइवर के misadventure के कारण हुई । सामने आती हुई गाड़ी को देखते हुए भी वह झपट कर समपार (level crossing) से निकलने की कोशिश कर रहा था ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या वहां के निवासियों ने थोड़े दिन पहले एक प्रतिवेदन दिया था जिसमें यह मांग की गई थी कि उस फाटक पर आदमी रखा जाना चाहिए ?

श्री शामनाथ : हमारे पास ऐसा कोई रिप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं आया है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब उधर से ट्रक आ रहा था तो क्या गाड़ी के ड्राइवर ने उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया ?

श्री शामनाथ : ट्रेन ड्राइवर के लिए उधर ध्यान करना और गाड़ी को स्टाप करना बड़ा मुश्किल है । ट्रक ड्राइवर को देखना चाहिए था और इस तरह लेवल

क्रासिंग को पार करने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए थी ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the response of the State Governments to the request of the Central Government to post policemen at unmanned level crossings?

Shri Sham Nath: We have received replies from certain State Governments, and they have sent lists suggesting that particular level crossings should be manned.

श्री ग्र० प्र० शर्मा : अभी माननीय उपमंत्री ने कहा है कि रेलवे आफ़िसरों की समिति ने जो जांच की है उस से ट्रक ड्राइवर की जिम्मेदारी साबित हुई है । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो दो आदमी मरे हैं उनका मुआवजा कौन देगा—क्या रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट देगा या मुआवजा नहीं दिया जायेगा ?

श्री शामनाथ : यह एक्सिडेंट बिल्कुल ट्रक ड्राइवर की गलती से हुआ और इसमें रेलवेज की कोई नैग्लिजेंस नहीं थी । इसलिए कम्पेन्सेशन देने का कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : बिना चौकीदारों के रेलों के फाटकों पर दुर्घटनाओं में हो रही वृद्धि को देखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को जो यह लिखा था कि ऐसे फाटकों को चौकीदारों के जरिये चालित करने के लिये वे खर्च का कुछ भाग दें, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या राज्य सरकारों ने ऐसे फाटकों पर होने वाले खर्च में अपना भाग देने का आपको वचन दिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : उसका तो फैसला हो गया है । 1200 के करीब इम्पार्टेंट अनमैंड रेलवे क्रासिंग हैं बड़ी बड़ी जगहों पर और वार्षिक आवर्तक खर्च हम देंगे पहरेदारी का प्रारम्भिक खर्च स्टेटस देंगी । दूसरी स्टेट में जिधर ज्यादा फाटक हैं क्योंकि रेलवे वहां बहुत थीं यानी गुजरात में, वहां हम ज्यादा देंगे । लेकिन खाली 1200 क्रासिंग्ज का यह सवाल है सभी क्रासिंग्ज का नहीं है ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I want to know how many unmanned crossings have had people put there . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is not a general question.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know whether in this area any of the unmanned crossings have got policemen or anybody else posted there and if not, how long does it take?

Shri S. K. Patil: There is no question of any policemen anywhere. We may man it; a railway officer is there, some servant or chowkidar. But in spite of all that you can do there will be thousands and thousands of such crossings in India. It can never be covered; nowhere in the world they are all covered.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Does the Government admit that it is the liability of the Railways so long as there are unmanned level crossings?

Shri S. K. Patil: Unfortunately Government do not admit that.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : रेलें करोड़ों रुपये का फायदा उठा रही हैं और रेलों की बाउंडरी में जो पेड़ आते हैं उनको बेच करके भी रेल मंत्रालय लाभ उठा रहा है । ऐसी अवस्था में थोड़ी सी चौकियों के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को बार बार लिखा जाता है इसका क्या कारण है और क्यों नहीं रेल मंत्रालय खुद ही इन अनमैंड फाटकों का इंतजाम करता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 30-32 हजार के लिए तो नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : 19000 मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है । एक चौकी तो हमारी आपने ही कम कर दी थी ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : बहुत सी जगहें ऐसी हैं जहां बहुत ज्यादा ट्रेफिक है उत्तर प्रदेश में खास तौर पर और वहां . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं इस तरह के जनरल क्वेश्चन को एलाऊ नहीं कर सकता हूं ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : उसी से सम्बन्धित मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूं । जहां इस तरह की बात है और जहां राज्य सरकारें तैयार नहीं हैं वहां बिना उनकी मर्जी के केन्द्रीय सरकार आदमी रखने का विचार कर रही है ? जहां राज्य सरकारें तैयार नहीं हैं उनके बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : जिम्मेवारी तो आखिर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की है । लेकिन नए नए रास्ते खुलते हैं हर एक स्टेट में तो हर एक की तो जिम्मेवारी हमारी नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आपने कबूल कर लिया है, निर्णय कर लिया है कि ये जरूरी है और यहां पर हम आदमी रखेंगे, वहां अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जो है वह खर्च का अपना भाग न दे तो उसके बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्या करेगी ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : वह तो उन्होंने कबूल कर लिया है । उनके बारे में कोई डिफेंस आफ ओपीनियन नहीं है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question, the hon. Minister stated that because the fault lies with the driver, no compensation was paid. In such matters where the gates cannot be manned what is the nature of the enquiry and who enquires into the matter—railway authorities or judicial authorities?

Shri Sham Nath: Railway officers, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are a party.

Mr. Speaker: The question was: who enquires and when they reply "railway officer" objection is taken that they are a party to it and they should not enquire. Members should get information.

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी : इसमें मरने वालों का क्या दोष था जो उनको कम्पेसेशन देने की बात नहीं सोची जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे उस ट्रक पर सवार हुए यह उनका दोष था ।

Alloy Steel Project at Durgapur

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*36. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the fabrication of steel structurals and the erection of the Alloy Steel Project at Durgapur have progressed;

(b) the revised programmes of the Project;

(c) the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) the schedule of the arrival of plant and machinery from abroad?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Against the total requirement of about 27,000 tonnes of steel structurals, about 9,700 tonnes have been fabricated and about 5,000 tonnes have been erected at site.

(b) The various units—Forge Shop, Bar Mill, Steel Melting Shop I, Sheet Mill and Blooming & Billet Mills—are expected to be commissioned between September 1966 and August, 1967. Steel Melting Shop II was commissioned on the 23rd January, 1965.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 670 million.

(d) The bulk of the equipment is coming from Japan and started arriving in April, 1964. Shipment of the entire equipment is expected to be completed in 1966-67. The schedule of arrival of other equipment is arranged to coincide with the proposed commissioning schedule of the various shops.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the names of countries from which these plants and machinery are being imported at present?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The bulk of the plant and machinery, as already stated in the main answer, would come from Japan, but certain parts of the blast furnaces etc., would come from the United Kingdom also.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether global tenders were invited before these plants and machinery were accepted from Japan?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Yes, Sir. A global tender was invited in June, 1962.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In regard to the bulk of the equipment that is coming from Japan, may I know whether any attempt has been made to manufacture at least the blast furnace in the HEC at Ranchi?

Shri P. C. Sethi: No, Sir. This cannot be done at the HEC. They would be coming from Messrs. AMCO of Canada, because they are special types of things which cannot be done here.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how far the Indian technical skill and know-how were furnished for the completion of the first part of the plant and how far the foreign collaborators have been helping us in this?

Shri P. C. Sethi: We have a foreign consultant for the erection and commissioning of this plant and we are working under their general guidance and supervision.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know whether the original time schedule is being adhered to and, if not, what are the reasons therefor?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The original time-schedule could not be adhered to owing to various reasons. The revision in the designs in the plant and buildings was received late. Then there was delay in the supply of drawings from the consultant fabricators and suppliers. Then there was a strike and go-slow tactics by workers. Therefore, the original schedule had to be altered.

Shri Mohammad Elias: May I know whether it is a fact that the fabricating work is very much delayed due to the bungling of some fabricating contractor in the project and, if so, who are those contractors?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The fabrication work was delayed, but now we are trying to expedite it and substantially improve it.

Shri Mohammad Elias: What about the bungling of the Indian contractor?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): That is one of the reasons; that is not the main reason; that is one of the many reasons for the delay. Of course, naturally, the contractor also could not keep up to the target, but there were other reasons also which were mentioned by my hon. colleague just now.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister give the names of the contractors? That was my main question.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not have the name of the contractor. But my hon. friend mentioned a number of causes for the delay and the reasons why the schedule had to be changed.

Mr. Speaker: One of the causes, as was mentioned, was the delay on the part of a contractor, and therefore the question arises as to what is the name of the contractor. The Minister has mentioned that the names are not with him just now.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, Sir. I do not have the names. But I did say that that was one of the reasons.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will you ask the Minister to give the names, Sir? That was the question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इतना बड़ा काम सौंपा गया है और नाम भी नहीं बता सकते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त वह उनके पास नहीं है । अगर मैम्बर साहिबान चाहें तो वह दे देंगे । इस में बड़ी अजीब बात क्या हो गई ?

Shri P. K. Deo: Since stainless steel is not produced in this country and since there is a great demand for imported steel for that purpose, may I know if there is any scheme to produce stainless steel in this Alloy Steel Project at Durgapur?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It will also be produced. About 18,000 tons of stainless steel will be produced there.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how far this is correct namely, a lot of machinery of this type was manufactured here in our projects, and because of the lack of co-ordination, these plants and machinery have been ordered and a lot of foreign exchange is going to be spent unnecessarily?

Shri P. C. Sethi: This is not correct. This is as far as the machinery required for the special steel project is concerned. It is not possible to have it here and that is why it was ordered on a global basis.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कार्य के लिये कितने ठेकेदारों ने टेंडर दिये थे और उन में सब से कम किस का था और सब से ज्यादा किस का था और कौन कौन से ठेकेदार थे ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I want notice for this.

सीमेन्ट की कमी

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*37. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री मानसिंह पृ० पटेल :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा :

क्या **उद्योग तथा संभरण** मंत्री 4 दिसम्बर, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 364 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सीमेन्ट की कमी को दूर करने के लिये और क्या कदम उठाये गये है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): The Cement Corporation of India has been registered on 18-1-1965 as a private limited company fully owned by Government with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores. The new slag cement factory at Jamul has gone into production. An expansion scheme for an additional capacity of 100,000 tonnes of cement has been commissioned for full production at Panyam (Andhra Pradesh). Out of the existing 38 factories, production during 1964 at twenty factories has been higher than in the year 1963.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : संसद के पिछले अधिवेशन में इस प्रकार की चर्चा आई थी कि अन्नोत्पादन के लिये सिंचाई साधनों में इस लिये कमी रह गई है कि सीमेंट का अभाव है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इस दिशा में भी कोई प्रयास किये हैं कि कृषि साधनों के विकास के लिये उनको उन की

आवश्यकता के अनुरूप पूरा सीमेंट मिल सके ।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Yes, Sir; Production is rising and naturally that will be done.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा था ।

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether measures have been taken so that people may get cement for irrigation needs.

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में भारी इंजीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : सीमेंट की कमी है लेकिन ज्यों ज्यों पूर्ति होती जा रही है उस में से प्रयत्न यह होता है कि कृषि आदि के लिये ज्यादा हिस्सा दिया जाये ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार आज यह कहने की स्थिति में है कि इतने समय में सीमेंट का जो अभाव देश में चल रहा है वह कितने समय तक पूरा हो जायेगा और उस के बाद देश में सीमेंट की कमी नहीं रहेगी ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : मेरा यह अनुमान है कि अगर सीमेंट कारपोरेशन की प्लैन और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की प्लैन तेजी से बढ़ती जायेंगी तो करीब करीब तीन वर्ष के अन्दर इस मसले को हल कर लिया जायेगा ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : चूंकि सीमेंट के कारखाने वाले सरकार की मदद से कारखाने के आस पास की जमीन को ले लेते हैं और उन के करार की शर्तों को पूरा नहीं करते लोगों को मुआवजा नहीं देते तो यह केन्द्रीय सरकार का दायित्व है या राज्य सरकारों का । यदि राज्य सरकारों का है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को बाधित करेगी कि वे शर्तों को पूरा करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या सिर्फ सीमेंट के लिये ले लेते हैं ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : किसी भी काम के लिये जमीन ले ली जाती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब तो यह जनरल क्वेश्चन है और इस वक्त नहीं लिया जा सकता ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : किसानों को जमीन का मुआवजा तो मिलना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो जनरल क्वेश्चन है और आप इस को प्रेजिडेंट्स ऐड्रेस के समय ले सकते हैं ।

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: In view of Government's inability to reach the target for cement laid down in the third plan and in view of the new sanctions, I want to know whether Government will be in a position to improve the availability of cement in the current two years to meet the irrigation demand?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): There is no question of exclusive responsibility of Government in this case. It is a private sector industry mostly up till now. Many of the private plants for which licences have been given have not come up. That is one reason for the shortage. To make good the deficiency, Government have been compelled to start the Cement Corporation which will take care of public sector undertakings to be started.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether a material called Pozzolene which was available near about Bhakra Dam has been tried in place of cement?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Yes Sir. As a matter of fact, some new licences have been given recently. I cannot give the exact places. But one has been given at Rajgangpur, so far as I remember.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के पास इस तरह का कोई अकाउंट है कि इस की

कितनी डिमान्ड है और सप्लाई में कितनी कमी रहती है । सप्लाई में जितनी कमी रहती है उस के फिगर्स क्या सरकार इस सदन की मेज पर रख सकती है ।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The demand today is 12 million tonnes per annuam and the supply is about 10 million tonnes. There is a shortfall of 2 million tonnes.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What precautions have Government taken to ensure that private sector people will not let them down and to enable them to fulfil the target?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: As already stated, Sir, we have formed the Cement Corporation of India with that end in view.

Shri P. R. Patel: How is it that big firms get cement for construction of buildings in cities whereas the poor cultivators do not get cement for wells and other irrigation facilities?

An hon. Member: They cannot pay the blackmarket price.

Shri T. N. Singh: We allot cement to the States who distribute it. We do not distribute cement direct in the States from the Centre.

श्री ग्र० सि० सहगल : कितनी दरख्वास्तें प्राइवेट सेक्टर की तरफ से सीमेंट के कारखाने खोलने के लिये आप के पास आई हैं दूसरे पब्लिक सेक्टर में आप ने क्या तजवीज की है कि कितने कारखाने चौथी प्लैन में आप खोलेंगे ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह कहना तो मुश्किल है क्योंकि ऐप्लिकेन्टस की पूरी लिस्ट इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है जहां तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर का ताल्लुक है । जहां तक गवर्नमेंट कारपोरेशन का सम्बन्ध है हम लोग कई स्थानों पर सीमेंट लाइम स्टोन के बारे में जांच कर रहे हैं और जांच हो जाने के बाद इस के लिये प्रोग्राम बनेगा ।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Recently a meeting was convened of the licensees to whom licences have been granted for cement production. May I know in the case of how many licences, even though they were granted two years back, the licensees have not still started any preparation for cement production? May I also know what is the latest position regarding the new licences that have been issued?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Sir, I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the number of licensees who have not utilised the licences granted to them.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: For that he may table a separate question.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : जब तक सीमेंट की कमी है और सरकार यह देख रही है कि काश्तकार की छोटी प्रोजेक्टस के लिये सीमेंट काफी नहीं है तब तक क्या गवर्नमेंट यह उचित नहीं समझती कि नेताओं के मकबरों और कब्रिस्तानों में जो सीमेंट इस वक्त खर्च किया जा रहा है वह रोका जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कुछ मुर्दों की मिट्टी उतारने से ही सारा मसला हल हो जायेगा ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : मुर्दों के पेट में डालने से भी तो मसला हल नहीं होगा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a question the hon. Minister stated that distribution is made by the State Governments. I would like to know whether the shortage has been accentuated by the mal-distribution or wrong distribution by the State Governments; if so, may I know what is the machinery with the Central Government to check that the distribution is done in a fair and proper manner?

Shri T. N. Singh: I would say that the States are doing the best that lies in their capacity to distribute it in a fair and equitable manner. I am not here to sit in judgment over them.

श्री ह्रा० ना० तिवारी: अभी सरकार की तरफ से उत्तर आया कि बहुत से प्राइवेट

सेक्टर के लोगों ने लाइसेंस ले कर सीमेंट की फैक्ट्रियां इस्टैब्लिश नहीं कीं । तो क्या सरकार उन जगहों में जहां पर कि प्राइवेट पार्टीज इस्टैब्लिश करना चाहती थीं गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पब्लिक सेक्टर में सीमेंट फैक्ट्रियां इस्टैब्लिश नहीं कर सकती ।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Yes, Sir, some licences have been cancelled because the parties did not start the factories. The Government would make a study of all that with the help of the Cement Corporation.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: My question was whether in those places where the licences have been cancelled the Government would consider the desirability of establishing factories in the public sector.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The Cement Corporation will consider that if no private parties are forthcoming.

Dr. M. S. Aney: In view of the shortage of cement, the inadequacy of the supply of cement and the growing demand of the people for cement, is the Government making any endeavour to bring into working all the quarries where cement is available?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Our average utilisation of capacity is about 93 per cent. But there are factories which are working up to hundred per cent.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि सरकार की यह योजना कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में सीमेंट की फैक्टरियां खोली जाएं, इसलिए है कि जितने भी लाइसेंस निजी क्षेत्र में दिए गए उन में से एक ने भी फैक्टरी नहीं बनायी ? अगर यह बात सच है तो सरकार आज फिर इस ढुलमुल नीति को पालन करने के लिए उनको सीमेंट बनाने का काम क्या देना चाहती है, क्यों स्वयं सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में इस काम को नहीं करती है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वे बिल्कुल फेल कर गए हैं । उनमें से कुछ ने फैक्टरियां लगायी हैं और बढ़ायी हैं ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : पिछले पांच साल में एक ने भी नहीं बनायी हैं ।

श्री गुलशन : कहा गया कि कृषि निर्माण के लिए सीमेंट दिया जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब के किसान को जो सीमेंट की जरूरत है क्या वह भी सरकार के नोटिस में है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक एक स्टेट के बारे में सवाल नहीं किया जा सकता ।

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी : क्या सरकार ने सीमेंट के राजकीय प्रतिष्ठान स्थापित करने के बारे में सैद्धान्तिक रूप से यह स्वीकार कर लिया है कि ये राजकीय प्रतिष्ठान उन स्थानों पर ही स्थापित किए जायेंगे जहां चूना और जिप्सम पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं ? क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि जिन स्थानों पर चूना और जिप्सम पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, वहां यह उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किए गए ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : प्रश्न समझ में नहीं आया ।

Mr. Speaker: Now the question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

State Trading Corporation

*32. **Shri Prabhat Kar:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to expand the activities of State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). In the nature of things the work of the S.T.C. and M.M.T.C. is bound to increase. This is being done within their respective Articles and Memorandum of Association. The functions of the Corporations, as approved by Government, cover, broadly speaking, the objectives as given in the statement given below.

Statement

(i) To undertake trading generally with State Trading Countries as well as other countries in commodities entrusted to it;

(ii) to explore larger markets for traditional items of exports and to develop exports of new items with a view to diversifying and expanding the export trade;

(iii) to undertake at the instance of Government import and/or internal distribution of any commodity in short supply with a view to stabilising prices and rationalising distribution;

(iv) to undertake canalisation of imports and exports of items as may be directed by Government from time to time;

(v) generally to implement such special arrangements *viz.* barters, commodity exchange etc. for import, export and/or internal distribution of particular group of commodities as Government may adopt in the public interest;

(vi) buffer stock operations as price support measures for internal economy.

Transit Facilities for trade between Nepal and Pakistan

*38. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governments of India and Nepal have come to an agreement on the question of Nepal's demand for transit facilities for trade with Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the terms thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been agreed to provide transit facilities for Nepal-Pakistan Trade *via* Radhikapur from 1st February, 1965, on payment of a railway service charge of 9 Paise per quintal or part thereof for all traffic except that in wagon loads and 6 Paise per quintal or part thereof for traffic in wagon loads.

Tea Finance Committee

*40. **Shri J. B. Singh:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state the action taken by

Government so far on the main recommendations made by the Tea Finance Committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The main recommendations made by the Tea Finance Committee are receiving the urgent attention of Govrnment.

Import Policy

*41. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cut has been imposed in the import quotas of actual users for the current half year ending March 31, 1965;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) the names of industries which are likely to be affected?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Certain cuts have been applied, to the extent necessary, to Actual Users both in the Scheduled and non-Scheduled Sectors, including Small Scale Industries and to supplementary licences which may be issued to these Actual Users for the second half year October, 1964—March, 1965. Efforts have been made to effect cuts in the imports for the second half year October 1964—March, 1965 to the minimum extent possible. As the cuts are of marginal character, the production will not be adversely affected.

Consumer Industries

Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
*42. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. V. Koujalgi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to start consumer industries in the Public Sector;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) the type of industries to be started, and

(d) the total amount to be invested on these industries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). In view of the inadequate growth of some industries producing essential consumer goods, the development of these industries in the public sector is now under consideration. The details of the proposals have yet to be worked out.

Public Enterprises

Shri Heda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
*43. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the address by the

Minister of Commerce to the Seminar of Chief Executives and Financial Advisers of Public Enterprises in New Delhi on the 27th December, 1964 and state;

(b) whether any policy decision has been taken not to group different manufacturing units together; and

(c) the other decisions taken to improve administrative efficiency of the Public Sector Undertakings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of a policy decision does not arise, as the appropriate organisation has to be evolved depending on merits in each case.

(c) Evolution of steps to improve efficiency is a continuous process and is receiving the constant attention.

Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal

*44. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of trainees of the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal are without jobs at present;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to absorb them; and

(c) the broad details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Heavy Electricals have no vacancies to absorb 597 trainees who are about to complete their training. Vigorous efforts have been made by the Management to find employment for these trainees in other public sector undertakings and Government organisations. So far 114 trainees have been absorbed in such jobs and 4 have left Heavy Electricals of their own accord. 137 more will be provided with jobs shortly. Efforts to find similar jobs for remaining trainees are continuing.

Bhilai Steel Project

*45. **Shri Bade:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 271 on the 18th September, 1964 and state the progress so far made in the expansion of the Bhilai Steel Project?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Under the 2·5 million tonne expansion, the Slag Granulation Plant, Coke Oven Battery No. 4, Open Hearth Furnace No. 7, Blast Furnace No. 4, Soaking Pit Groups No. 6, 7 and 8, Turbo Generator No. 3, Steam Boiler No. 4, and Turbo Blower No. 5 have been commissioned. The construction of the other units is proceeding satisfactorily.

In regard to the Sixth Blast Furnace and associated facilities separation lists indicating the equipment to be ordered from the USSR and from the Heavy Engineering Corporation and other indigenous sources have been prepared and handed over to the agencies concerned.

Import of Lead from U.S.S.R.

*46. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are importing lead from Russia on rupee payment basis;

(b) if so, whether this is meant for small scale industries; and

(c) how far this will meet their present demand?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Import of lead from the U.S.S.R. is canalised through the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation. The payment for all imports including that of lead from the U.S.S.R. is made in non-convertible Indian Rupees within the framework of the Trade and Payments Agreement between India and U.S.S.R.

(b) The imports are mainly for meeting the requirements of actual users in small scale industries as well as scheduled industries.

(c) The distribution of imported lead is made keeping in view the requirements of both.

Technical Committee on Pig Iron

47. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Uikey:
Shri Radhelal Vyas:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Committee appointed to suggest measures for increasing the blast furnace efficiency at the existing steel plants by effecting technological improvement so as to increase the production of pig iron has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Recommendations of the Technical Committee set up to advise the Government on various steps towards the preparation of raw materials and technological improvements for improving iron production in blast furnaces are as follows:—

Long-range Programme:

1. Optimum screening and sizing of iron ore, coke and limestone in the blast furnace burden.
2. Proper beneficiation of iron ores particularly ore fines.
3. The use of washed and dried coal for the coke ovens.
4. The use of sinter-self-fluxed—super basic fluxed sinter—the use of pellets may also be examined in due course. Mixed firing of sinter should also be introduced.
5. The use of high top pressure operations in the blast furnace.
6. Surplus light naphtha injection into the blast furnaces.

Short-range Programme:

1. Continuous and regular supply of adequate quantities of raw-materials, *viz.*, iron ore, coke and limestone to all the steel plants, provision for storing of at least 3 weeks' raw material supply at the steel plants.
2. Oil injection in all the blast furnaces should be incorporated.
3. High blast temperatures of 850 C and above should be introduced.
4. Drying of washed coal in coal washeries should be implemented. Supplies of coal with consistent ash content should be maintained without any increase therein.
5. Charging of sub-size scrap in blast furnaces.
6. Pig casting machines for granulating of molten pig iron should be set up in the steel plants.
7. The use of nut coke in the blast furnaces should be eliminated.

Durgapur Congress Session

*48. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Daji:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new railway station was opened and special trains were run during the annual session of the Indian National Congress held at Durgapur in January, 1965;

(b) the total expenditure incurred by the Railways in this behalf; and

(c) the total earnings to the Railways out of sale of tickets at Durgapur and also from the special trains on this occasion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A net expenditure of Rs. 4·60 lakhs was incurred for provision of the new flag station.

(c) Rs. 4·08 lakhs approximately were received as earnings from the sale of tickets at Durgapur and Bidhan Chandra Stations and from the inward traffic by all trains including special trains.

Export of Textiles to U.K.

*49. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.K. Cotton Board has agreed to a higher quota of India's exportable finished textiles for British market for 1965;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the main terms of the new agreement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase is from 27 million sq. yds. to 32·5 million sq. yds.

(c) A copy of the agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3798/65.]

Air-borne survey of Mines

*50. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 87 on the 20th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for an intensive air-borne survey of certain mineralised areas with the assistance of United States Agency for International Development has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal has been referred to the United States Agency for International Development for the provision of necessary financial assistance. A firm decision regarding the areas to be surveyed has not yet been taken.

Coal at Pit-heads

*51. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large accumulation of stocks of coal at pit-heads; and

(b) the steps taken for the disposal of this stock?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The pit-head stocks as on 1-12-64 were 4·79

million tonnes as compared to 4.47 million tonnes on 1-12-1963. The increase is only of the order of 0.32 million tonnes.

(b) With a view to reducing the accumulation of pithead stocks, Government have taken several measures such as:

(i) relaxation of distribution control over lower grades of coal and soft coke;

(ii) liberalisation of licensing policy with regard to opening of brick kilns and soft coke depots;

(iii) advising the State Governments to encourage the growth of coal-based industries and to restrict the use of fire-wood and charcoal in industrial furnaces; and

(iv) permitting consumers to draw supplies of coal irrespective of their quotas.

Durgapur Steel Project

*53. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Britain has agreed to advance a loan to India for expansion of the production capacity of the Durgapur Steel Project;

(b) if so, the total amount of loan; and

(c) the terms on which this will be made available?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The UK Government have agreed in principle to provide necessary assistance to meet the foreign exchange cost of expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant during the Fourth Plan period. The amount of the credit and the terms and conditions have not yet been settled.

Industrial Estates in Kerala

*54. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to start three private Industrial Estates in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the L.I.C. has agreed to provide loan assistance to this scheme;

(c) the number of proposals received from intending entrepreneurs to establish these units; and

(d) where these units will be located?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House

Train Disaster at Dhanushkodi

*55. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida.
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shrimati Akkamma Devi:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:
Shri H. V. Koujalgi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a full passenger train running between Pamban and Dhanushkodi was totally lost in the cyclonic storm that hit the area on the 23rd December, 1964;

(b) if so, the total loss of life and property involved thereby;

(c) the loss to the railway property;

(d) whether any enquiry has been made into this disaster; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No definite information in regard to the total loss of life is yet available. According to the reports received, more than 100 persons were in the train. Cost of damage to railway property caused by this train accident is estimated at approximately Rs. 3,70,000. No data in regard to loss of public property are yet available.

(d) and (e). This accident was enquired into by a Committee of three Senior Railway Officers and their report is under scrutiny.

Trading Houses

*56. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 578 on the 18th December, 1964, regarding the setting up of Indian trading houses on the pattern of big Department Stores in certain key centres abroad and state:

(a) the further action taken in the matter; and

(b) how many such trading houses have so far been opened?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The matter has been referred to Export Promotion Councils and our Missions in Hong Kong and Singapore.

Production of Aluminium

*57. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up five new projects and expand the existing ones to increase the production of aluminium in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No LT 3797/65].

Fifth Steel Plant

*58. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri K. C. Pant:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Anan
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Koya:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.K., U.S.A. steel consortium have submitted their report on setting up of the Fifth Steel Plant in Public Sector;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the site proposed for the same?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir. The recommendations of the British American Steel works for India Consortium regarding the location of the fifth steel works in India are expected by May 1965.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

U.S. Import-Export Bank Loan

*59. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakravertr.
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Import-Export Bank has authorised a loan of £17 million to assist in financing the Banaras Locomotive Works;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement; and

(c) how it is proposed to utilise the loan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The Export-Import Bank of Washington has recently sanctioned a loan of U.S. $17 million to assist in financing the foreign exchange requirements of the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.

(b) The formal agreement is yet to be signed. However, the loan would carry interest at the Bank's current standard rate *viz* 5½ per cent per annum, and be repayable in 12 years beginning in 1968.

(c) The loan is intended to cover the dollar cost to be incurred in acquiring in USA and shipping to India materials and locomotive components and the related services in connection with the manufacture of 80 Diesel locomotives at the Works.

Railway Bridge at Bakhtiarpur

44. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 179 on the 20th November, 1964 and state:

(a) the progress made during the last three months in the construction of a railway bridge at Bakhtiarpur on the Eastern Railway; and

(b) the steps being taken for early completion of the bridge?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The acceptance of the State Government for the road overbridge at Bakhtiarpur is still awaited for which repeated reminders are being issued by the Eastern Railway to enable them to start the work.

Derailment at Amroha Station

45. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an engine with a wagon of a goods train was derailed at Amroha on the Delhi-Moradabad Section of the Northern Railway on the night of 6th January, 1965;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the loss and injury to persons and property involved, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes. The accident involved an engine and a loco rest van and not a wagon.

(b) During shunting operations the engine of train No. M. 38 Dn. Van Goods along with a loco rest van derailed over points.

(c) None was injured in the accident. The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 663.

Railway Over-bridge in Delhi Area

46. **Shri Murli Manohar:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Railway over-bridges in the Delhi area have been duly repaired and widened;

(b) if not, when these are likely to be repaired; and

(c) the estimated expenditure thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Three road over-bridges are being widened in Delhi area, *viz.* Pul Bangash, Dufferin and Pul Mathai.

(b) The work on the Pul Bangash bridge has been completed as far as Railway is concerned. The work on Dufferin bridge is expected to be completed by 31-3-1965 and on Pul Mathai by 30-6-1965.

(c) The estimated cost of widening of these bridges is as under:

(i) Pul Bangash Rs. 1,98,768.

(ii) Dufferin Bridge .. Rs. 1,58,036.

(iii) Pul Mathai .. Rs. 3,80,981.

Electrification of Moghulsarai-Kanpur Section

*47. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification of the Moghulsarai-Kanpur Section of the Northern Railway has started;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) when the electrification is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) The work on Moghulsarai-Allahabad section (157 Route Km) is nearing completion. The progress of the work on Allahabad-Kanpur section (192 Route Km) is indicated in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

Civil Engineering Works:

(a) Re-modelling of yards	87.5%
(b) Modification to foot-over-bridges	100%
Modification to road-over-bridges	50%
Modification to platform sheds	75%

(c) Staff quarters	80%
(d) Overhead equipment maintenance depots	100%
Repeater stations	75%
(e) Loco Shed	50%
(f) Loading gauges and protective screens	100%

Overhead Equipment:

(a) Wiring plans	100%
(b) Pegging plans	94%
(c) Casting of foundations	55%
(d) Switching and booster transformer stations.	15%

Signalling and Tele-communication:

(a) Modifications to signalling installations	38%
(b) Colour-light signalling work	28%

Power Supply:

All transformers have been received in India. The construction work on 132 KV transmission lines is in progress.

Posts & Telegraphs Department works:

(a) Cable trenching	100%
(b) Cable laying	10%

(c) The targets for completion of work on the Moghulsarai-Allahabad section is March 1965, subject to the completion in time of sub-station work by the U.P. State Electricity Board, and on the Allahabad-Kanpur section—March 1966.

Daurala-Mawana-Hastinapur Rail Line

48. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the survey of the Daurala-Mawana-Hastinapur railway line;

(b) whether the engineering survey report has been submitted to Government;

(c) if not, when it is likely to be submitted; and

(d) total expenditure incurred so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Reconnaissance-cum-preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys have been completed and the Survey Reports, received recently, are under examination of the Railway Board.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The total expenditure so far incurred on the surveys is Rs. 90 thousands approximately.

Wagons

49. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have started the manufacture of different types of wagons in their Workshops;

(b) if so, the progress made so far;

(c) the number of wagons completely manufactured so far; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Capacity to produce about 7000 wagons in terms of four-wheeler units per year has been developed in Railway Workshops so far.

(c) 15150 wagons in terms of four-wheeler units have been manufactured in Railway Workshops during the period January, 1960 to December, 1964.

(d) The estimated expenditure in the manufacture of these 15150 wagons is approximately Rs. 24 crores.

Rajasthan Air, Rail Transport Passengers Association

50. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Rajasthan Air, Rail Transport Passengers Association made at its conference held at Jodhpur in October, 1964 have been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the action thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A memorandum containing several suggestions was handed over to the General Manager of Northern Railway, at Jodhpur in October 1964.

(b) The suggestions are under examination by the Northern Railway Administration.

Broad Gauge Rail Line to Bhavanathpur

51. **Shri Murli Manohar:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government decided to introduce a broad gauge Railway line to Bhavanathpur for the easy movement of limestone to the Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) the estimated expenditure thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes. A broad guage railway siding from Meralgram to Bhavanathpur is being constructed by the Northern Railway, at the cost of M/s Bokaro Steel Ltd., for transporting lime stone to Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) The work has just been taken in hand.

(c) The estimated cost is approximately Rs. 4 crores.

Prices of Cotton

52. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a bumper crop of cotton in 1964;

(b) if so, the reasons for the rise in cotton prices; and

(c) whether this unexpected price rise has affected the production and sale of cotton piece goods on the stipulated rates?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The official estimate of the current seasons (1964-65) crop is not yet available. On the basis of trade estimates, the crop is expected to be of the order of 58 to 59 lakh bales.

(b) The rise in prices of cotton is attributable to speculative tendencies, the rush for purchases by some textile mills and the tendency on the part of some of the growers and co-operatives to withhold stocks. There has also been some delay in the movement of crop in certain areas like Vidarbha and Khandesh.

(c) No, Sir. A keen vigilance is being kept to see that prices remain at satisfactory levels, that growers get good prices and that mills are provided with adequate supplies.

Dining Car

53. **Shri Chuni Lal:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a dining car which used to be attached with the Ahmedabad-Delhi 203 Up and 204 Down Mail trains has now been suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to re-introduce the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The Dining Car service which earlier obtained on Nos. 203 Up|204 Down Ahmedabad-Delhi Express (not Mail) trains, was discontinued with effect from 1st October, 1957 with a view to easing overcrowding in these trains by providing a passenger coach in place of the dining car. The catering facilities enroute were adequately strengthened.

(c) No.

Railway Catering Supervisory Committees

54. **Shri Chuni Lal:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Railway Catering Supervisory Committees for each Railway for supervising the catering establishments;

(b) if so, their functions and the facilities which are being provided to them; and

(c) the mode of constitution of such Committees and the authority competent to appoint members thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A note furnishing the information required is attached. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3799/65].

Vending Contractors on Northern Railway

55. **Shri Chuni Lall:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount of money is in arrear on account of licence fees and rents from the vending contractors on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the amount of arrears for the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that vending contractors generally sub-let their vending contracts after getting them and show the sub-lettees as their employees;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to check it;

(e) the number of contractors who are allotted more than two vending contracts at different stations on the Northern Railway during the above period; and

(f) whether any preference is given to Cooperative Societies, Political Sufferers, Unemployed persons and institutions such as Annapoorna in allotting the contracts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 32,124.07 P has been outstanding as on 31-12-1964.

(c) and (d). It is not correct that vending contracts are generally sub-let by the contractors to their employees. But, whenever specific complaints of this nature are received, detailed enquiries are made and in cases where sub-letting is established the contracts are summarily terminated.

(e) There are 18 contractors on Northern Railway who have a total of more than 2 units of vending catering contracts.

(f) No preference is given to political sufferers, unemployed persons, institutions such as the Annapoorna or to Co-operative Societies.

Ambala Improvement Trust

56. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ambala Improvement Trust has asked for the transfer of Railway land to the Trust for improvement on the basis of exchange under mutual agreement for the benefit of Railway as well as Improvement Trust; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The Railway lan in question is required for Railway's own development works, and cannot be spared. The Chairman of the Improvement Trust has been informed accordingly.

Export of Iron Ore

57. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Iron ore exported during the year 1963-64;

(b) the quantity purchased, country-wise; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement showing countywise exports of iron ore during 1963-64 indicating both the quantity and value (i.e. of foreign exchange earned) is as follows:

STATEMENT

Country	Quantity in M/T (in lacs)	Value in Rs. (in lacs)
Japan	23·81	1154
Czechoslovakia	7·07	317
Rumania	4·89	234
Yugoslavia	2·82	123
Poland	1·60	79
Hungary	1·03	53
Germany (East)	0·55	26
	41·77	1986

Boiler Plant in Tiruchi

58. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 232 on the 21st February, 1964 and state the progress since made with regard to the setting up of a High Pressure Boiler Plant in Tiruchi (Madras) with Czech collaboration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): Work relating to foundations, flooring, drainage and sewarage in respect of three main factory blocks has been completed. Mechanical and maintenance shop is expected to be completed by the end of this month. Civil work in respect of other factory blocks is progressing. About 66 per cent of equipment ordered from Czechoslovakia and indigenous sources have been received. Manufacture of jigs, tools, fixtures and certain value fittings has commenced.

121 technicians are undergoing advanced training in Czechoslovakia; 19 have returned after completion of training.

Out of 1310 houses approved for construction in the first stage, 1100 have been completed.

Train-Bus Collision Near Chupra Junction

59. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the train-bus collision at an unmanned level crossing near Chupra (North Eastern Railway) on the 9th December, 1964 has been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The accident was caused by the rash and negligent driving on the part of the driver of the motor bus. No railway staff has been held responsible.

डीजल इंजन

60. **श्री हेमराज :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री 27 नवम्बर, 1964 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 606 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों से आयात किये गये नैरो गेज के डीजल इंजनों के आवंटन के बारे में क्या कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर रेलवे की कांगड़ा घाटी रेलवे लाइन को कितने इंजन आवंटित किये जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या इस वर्ष इस सेक्शन पर एक और गाड़ी चलाने का निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख). छोटी लाइन के कुल 25 डीजल इंजन मंगाये गये थे । इनमें से 15 इंजन दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे को और 10 इंजन उत्तर रेलवे को दिये गये हैं । विशेष रूप से कांगड़ा वैली को इंजन देने के सवाल पर तकनीकी दृष्टि से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) और (घ). कांगड़ा वैली खण्ड में एक और गाड़ी चलाने के सवाल पर विधिवत् विचार उस समय किया जायगा, जब दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे को दिये गये इंजन चलने शुरू हो जायें और वहां से भाप के इंजन अन्यत्र उपयोग के लिए खाली हो जायें ।

Railway Bridge over Jamuna

61. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on the Railway Bridge over the Jamuna river near Purana Qila, Delhi, is not progressing according to the schedule; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Although progress on the Yamuna bridge itself is more or less according to anticipations, commissioning of the same, as part of the Avoiding line project between Tughlakabad and Ghaziabad, may take some more time, on account of the delay in completion of the several important road under/over bridges, in conjunction with the U.P. State authorities and the Delhi Administration.

Jumna Bridge, Delhi

62. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway officials manned the Jumna Bridge on New Year's Day for four hours;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government contemplate to take to end this practice?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The practice of closing of Jumna Bridge roadway Delhi, for a few hours every year is being observed in order to assert the Railway's right of ownership. During this time the public is allowed to pass on with permits which are freely issued by the Railway officials at site. Public notices in the form of printed bills are pasted on the approaches of the bridge and every adjoining Deputy Commissioner is informed about

it. A notice is also issued in the Press for the convenience of public.

(c) On account of legal complications this practice will have to be continued.

हावड़ा–बम्बई एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में शव का पाया जाना

63. **श्री यशपाल सिंह :**
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 जनवरी, 1965 को विक्टोरिया टर्मिनस स्टेशन पर हावड़ा-बम्बई एक्सप्रेस के तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बे में एक लावारिस बक्से में एक महिला का शव पाया गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या रेलों में ऐसी घटनाएं बार-बार हो रही हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 15-1-1965 को सुबह 7 बजकर 30 मिनट पर जब हावड़ा-बम्बई एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी बम्बई वी० टी० स्टेशन पर पहुंची, तो उसके तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे में एक लोहे का सन्दूक लावारिस हालत में पड़ा पाया गया । रेलवे पुलिस को तुरन्त इसकी सूचना दी गयी । रेलवे पुलिस ने देखा कि सन्दूक से कुछ दुर्गंध निकल रही है । इसलिए उसने सन्दूक को डिब्बे से बाहर निकाला । जब वह सन्दूक पंचों के सामने खोला गया तो उसमें एक अजनबी औरत की लाश पायी गयी । उसके शरीर पर चोट का कोई निशान नहीं दिखायी देता था । पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 302 के अधीन मामला दर्ज कर लिया है और उसकी जांच कर रही है । अभी तक शव की शिनाख्त नहीं हो सकी है और न कोई गिरफ्तारी ही की गयी है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Woollen Textile Retailers

64. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards an article published in the 'Patriot' of the 5th January, 1965, that consumers are cheated by woollen textile retailers by as much as 41 per cent;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has been ordered to ascertain the truth of the matter; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no statutory control either on ex-mill prices or retail prices of woollen fabrics. There has been some increase in the prices of woollen fabrics, particularly worsted fabrics, which is mainly due to:—

(i) extreme shortage of imported raw materials due to scarcity of foreign exchange; and

(ii) consequent reduction in the production of fabrics and knitted goods of imported wool.

The short-fall in the availability of raw material is being sought to be remedied by encouraging the industry to utilise a larger quantity of indigenous wool.

Sale of Diplomatic Cars

65. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cars purchased from various Diplomatic Missions and sold during the last three years;

(b) how many of them were given to Government offices and Departments for using them as staff cars; and

(c) the total amount paid by the various Government Departments on the purchase of these cars?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Since the introduction of the scheme in November, 1962, for the purchase of imported cars by the State Trading Corporation, a total number of 911 cars has been purchased upto the 31st January, 1965.

(b) Out of the 911 cars, 192 have been allotted to Central and State Government departments and offices, 108 sold to tourist agencies, 102 cars to Public Sector Undertakings and 374 cars sold through public auction. 129 cars are in stock.

(c) Rs. 48,31,394.11p for 192 cars allotted to Central/State Governments.

Industrial Development Corporation in Goa

66. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up an Industrial Development Corporation in Goa in 1965-66; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The question of setting up an industrial development corporation in Goa is under the consideration of the Government of Goa.

रेलवे अमिकों का तैनात किया जाना

67. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने ऐसे अनुदेश जारी किये हैं कि रनिंग ड्यटी पर लगे गैंगमैनों, ट्राली मैनों, खलासियों तथा अन्य ऐसे कर्मचारियों को उनके घर के निकटवर्ती स्थानों पर तैनात किया जाना चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न रेलवे प्रशासनों द्वारा इन अनुदेशों का कहां तक पालन किया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

गया के निकट रेल गाड़ियों का पटरी से उतरना

68. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प० ह० भील :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 31 दिसम्बर,

1964 को पूर्व रेलवे के ग्रान्ड कोर्ड सेक्शन पर अनुग्रह नारायण रोड तथा मोन नगर रोड स्टेशनों के बीच एक पुलिया के अचानक टूट जाने से दो मालगाड़ियों में टक्कर हो गई ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दोनों गाड़ियों के ड्राइवरों को गहरी चोटें लगीं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पुलिया के अचानक टूट जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शामनाथ): (क) दुर्घटना पुलिया के अचानक गिर जाने के कारण नहीं हुई ।

(ख) डाउन गाड़ी के केवल ड्राइवर और सहायक ड्राइवर को गम्भीर चोटें आयीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

National Industrial Development Corporation

69. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti: / Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to expand the consultancy services provided by the National Industrial Development Corporation; and

(b) whether design and development groups are proposed to be included in each new production plant where foreign know-how is available?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The Technological Consultancy Bureau of the National Industrial Development Corporation was set up in the latter half of 1960. Its range of consulting engineering services has been gradually expanding since then. It has already undertaken a number of assignments in connection with the planning of industrial projects in the public sector, such as demand surveys, techno-economic investigations, site investigations, etc. It has also started undertaking the designing of new plants and has recently been entrusted with such work relating to two major projects.

It is intended to expand further the scope and capacity of this Bureau so that it can make a significant contribution towards providing consulting engineering services to selected industries during the coming years. Suitable and experienced technical personnel are being recruited to the organisation to keep up with the increasing workload and as far as accommodation available will permit.

(b) Design and development groups in new production plants are primarily intended for dealing with the future developments within these plants. The Technological Consultancy Bureau of the National Industrial Development Corporation will be prepared to provide expert advice in such connections, but the working of these groups will have to be the responsibility of the production unit concerned.

Copper Deposits in Lahaul-Spiti

70. { Shri Heda: / Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that copper deposits have been found in Lahaul-Spiti District;

(b) if so, the estimated size of the deposits; and

(c) the measures taken to exploit these deposits?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Only indications of occurrences of copper ore have been found by the expedition party sent by the Geological Survey of India in 1963 in some places in

Lahaul-Spiti. The economic potentiality of these occurrences will be determined after detailed work has been carried out.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

President's Awards to Public Sector Industrial Undertakings

71. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been made to work out a better comparability basis for giving President's Awards to the Public Sector Industrial Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

इटावा के समीप दुर्घटना

72. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इटावा (उत्तर रेलवे) के तीन गैंगमैन 13 दिसम्बर, 1964 को कार्य करते हुए 7 अप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के नीचे आ गये :

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसकी जांच की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) 11-2-1965 को (13-12-1964 को नहीं) इटावा-इकदिल सेक्शन में लाइन पर काम करते हुए तीन गैंगमैन 7 अप तूफान एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी से कट कर मर गये ।

(ख) और (ग). रेल अफसरों की एक समिति ने इस दुर्घटना की जांच की । समिति के अनुसार साथ वाली लाइन से गुजरती हुई एक मालगाड़ी के शोर के कारण गैंगमैन तूफान एक्सप्रेस की सीटी न सुन सके जो सामने से आ रही थी । मालगाड़ी के शोर के कारण वे अपने साथियों की चेतावनी भी न सुन सके । मालगाड़ी से निकलते हुए धुंए के कारण साफ दिखायी भी नहीं दे रहा था ।

Substitution of Oil for Coal

73. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 564 on the 27th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the World Bank Study Team regarding the substitution of oil for coal; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Government is still considering these recommendations in all their aspects.

H.E.L., Bhopal

74. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal has accepted orders and executed them for the private sector since its establishment; and

(b) if so, the total value of such orders?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value of orders so far booked amounts to Rs. 9.6 crores (approx.) and the value of orders executed already is Rs. 2.4 crores (approx.).

दिल्ली स्टेशन पर इंजिन का पटरी से उतर जाना

75. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 दिसम्बर, 1964 को दिल्ली के मख्य रेलवे स्टेशन पर अमृतसर जाने वाली सवारी गाड़ी के इंजिन के पटरी से उतर जाने के कारण कई रेलगाड़ियों को देर हो गई ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ पटरियों की फिश-प्लेटें गुम थीं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले की जांच की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस जांच से क्या पता चला है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). स्वाल नहीं उठते।

Small Scale Industries

76. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the materials allotted for running the small scale industries are not being properly utilised;

(b) whether there is any agency to supervise that the materials like stainless steel, copper and camphor allotted to each State are being utilised for the purpose for which they are allotted; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Government do not agree that most of the materials allotted to small scale industries are not being properly utilised.

(b) and (c). The detailed distribution of raw materials allocated to the various States is done by the State Governments who have the organisation for inspecting the units and ensuring the proper utilisation of such raw materials.

खनिज सम्पत्ति का सर्वेक्षण

77. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भारत में खनिज सम्पत्ति का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये अमरीका से विशेषज्ञ मांगे है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कब तक भारत पहुंच जायेंगे ; और

(ग) उन्हें सर्वेक्षण के लिए कौन-कौन सी परियोजनायें सौंपने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने भारत की खनिज सम्पत्ति के सर्वेक्षण हेतु विशेषज्ञों की सेवायें प्राप्त करने के लिये अमरीका से नहीं कहा है । तथापि, अमरीका

की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी के परामर्श से कुछ चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में हवाई सर्वेक्षण की एक योजना बनाई है जिसके अन्तर्गत विदेशी फर्म को ठेके पर आवश्यक उपकरण तथा भूभौतिकी तथा भौमिकी समन्वेषण के विशेषज्ञों के साथ मुकर्रर किया जायेगा। आवश्यक वित्तीय सहायता लेने के लिये योजना को अमरीका की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी को भेजा गया है। जिन क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण होना है उनके बारे में अभी कोई पक्का निश्चय नहीं हुआ है।

त्रिपुरा तथा बिहार में पटसन मिलें

78. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि त्रिपुरा तथा बिहार के निवासियों ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि उन राज्यों में पटसन मिलें स्थापित की जानी चाहियें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने मिल स्थापित किये जायेंगे तथा वे कौन से स्थान होंगे, जहां इनको स्थापित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या इन मिलों की स्थापना सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी अथवा सहकारी क्षेत्र में की जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी, हां। बिहार तथा त्रिपुरा में जूट मिलें स्थापित किये जाने के विषय में सरकार के पास वहां की जनता से प्रतिवेदन आये हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). त्रिपुरा में एक छोटा जट मिल खोलने के लिये एक प्राइवेट पार्टी से आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसके लिये त्रिपुरा शासन ने सिफारिश की है। मिल स्थापित करने के लिये इस पार्टी को आशय-पत्र दे देने का प्रस्ताव है। जूट उद्योग में कोई बड़ा विस्तार करना न तो सम्भव है और न आवश्यक ही। इसलिए उद्योगों में पिछड़े हुए त्रिपुरा के औद्योगिक विकास में सहायता देने के लिये यह छोटा जूट मिल खोलने की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है किन्तु कोई नये जूट मिल नहीं खोले जा रहे हैं।

Import of Cotton

79. **Shri Solanki:**
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri M. S. Murti:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of premia collected by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, Bombay on the imports of cotton into the country during the year 1963;

(b) the manner in which this premia was utilised; and

(c) the names, location and the amount received by each of the mills in the form of export incentives or otherwise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The Indian Cotton Mills Federation is an organisation of the cotton textile industry and not a Governmental organisation, and Government are not, therefore, in a position to give any authoritative information regarding the collections made by that body or their utilisation.

Import of Cotton

80. **Shri Solanki:**
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri M. S. Murti:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of global cotton and also cotton under P.L. 480 imported into this country during the year 1964;

(b) the names and location of the mills to whom cotton has been allotted; and

(c) the quantities of cotton allotted to each of them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a)—

Global cotton (including barter) . . .	400,826 bales
P. L. 480 cotton	382,360 bales
TOTAL .	783,186 bales

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Etawah-Bhind Rail Link

81. **Shri G. N. Dixit:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from Etawah, Bhind and Gwalior for a rail link between Etawah and Bhind; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) An investigation carried out in 1952 revealed that the line would not be remunerative. The cost of the line (21 miles) was then put at about 433 lakhs on account of having to provide three large bridges over the Yamuna, Chambal and Kunwari rivers. Present-day cost may be more than double and naturally the project will be only more unremunerative. With the limited funds and resources available for construction of new lines, the chances of taking up this line for construction in the near future appear to be slim.

Paper Mill in Punjab

82. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some firms have applied for licence through the Punjab Government for setting up a Paper Mill at Talwara near Bhakra; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Only one firm applied and has been granted licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for establishment of a newsprint mill at Talwara near Bhakra in Punjab.

Mukerian-Talwara Railway Line

83. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3052 on the 1st September, 1961 and state the progress so far made in the construction of the Mukerian-Talwara Railway line on the Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): The earthwork and bridges for this

line are substantially completed and linking of track is in progress. Over all progress is about 85 per cent.

Pulp Manufacturing Plant

34. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 229 on the 20th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the proposal to set up a Pulp Manufacturing Plant in the Fourth Five Year Plan period in the Public Sector in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Electric Train between Madras and Arkonam

35. **Dr. P. Srinivasan:**
Shri Paramasivan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to run an electric train between Madras and Arkonam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Alarm Chain in Faizabad-Lucknow Passenger Train

86. **Shri Murli Manohar:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the alarm chain in the Faizabad-Lucknow passenger train has been blanked off from November, 1964;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the chain apparatus is likely to be restored?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Due to heavy incidence of unauthorised alarm chain pulling on No. 1FBL Faizabad-Lucknow train, the alarm chain apparatus in that train was blanked off with effect from 1st November, 1964.

(c) The question of restoration of alarm chain apparatus on this train is proposed to be examined in the middle of March, 1965.

Railway Fare between Rajendra Pul Halt-Hathidah Junction

87. **Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the actual distance between Rajendra Pul halt and Hathidah junction on Mokameh-Barauni section of the Eastern Railway is 3 Kilometer whereas the chargeable distance has been fixed at 39 Kilometer; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to rectify it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The chargeable distance for coaching traffic between Rajendra Pul Halt and Hathidah Junction is 40 kilometers whereas the actual distance is 3·34 kilometers. This is due to inflation in the

distance for charge since construction of the bridge was not financially justified without inflation. The inflation has been fixed so that the traffic pays no more than before the construction of the costly bridge.

Since the inflation has been deliberately fixed, the question of rectifying it does not arise.

Export of Rum

88. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian rum is quite popular in Europe; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to explore markets abroad for exports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pilferage Cases

89. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilferage cases and loss of railway equipment from coaches during the year 1964 till the end of January, 1965 on all the Indian Railways;

(b) the amount of losses involved during the above period; and

(c) the losses on this account during the years 1962 and 1963?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 27,131 in 1964; 1,910 in January, 1965.

(b) Rs. 16,74,613 in 1964; Rs. 1,09,433 in January, 1965.

(c) 1962—Rs. 10,24,448, 1963—Rs. 15,03,862.

Karjat-Khopoli Line

90. Shri Dighe: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Karjat—Khopoli Railway line is the only part of the Bombay-Poona Railway line which remains to be electrified;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a demand from the public for the electrification of this line; and

(c) when Government propose to undertake the electrification of this line?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) There is no proposal to electrify Karjat-Khopoli section at present as the traffic can be easily dealt with by steam traction.

Divisional Superintendent Office, Northern Railway

91. Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Special Police Establishment raided the office of the Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway, New Delhi in December, 1964 and January, 1965 and caught red-handed some members of staff of the Commercial Branch; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The special Police Establishment raided the Divisional Superintendent's office on 18-1-1965 and apprehended an employee of the Commercial Branch while accepting Rs. 300 as illegal gratification from a partner of a firm who had tendered for a cycle stand contract.

(b) The employee was arrested by the police and later released on bail

the same day. SPE is making further investigations. The employee has been placed under suspension.

Doubling of Itarsi-Jabalpur Line

92. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the project of doubling the track between Itarsi and Jabalpur, Central Railway, is lagging behind schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps that are being taken to accelerate the pace and expedite the completion of the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Arab Common Market

93. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governments of several Arab countries have recently decided to form an Arab Common Market;

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the circumstances which led to the said decision;

(c) whether Government have attempted to assess the repercussions thereof on India's foreign trade; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Five Arab countries namely U.A.R., Iraq, Syria, Jordan and Kuwait have joined to form an Arab Common Market. Common Market is one of the projects envisaged under the Economic Unity Agreement reached in Cairo in 1964, between member states of the Arab League.

(c) and (d). The Arab Common Market has formally come into being from 1st January, 1965 and it is too premature to assess its repercussions on India's foreign trade.

रेल यात्रियों पर चुंगी

94. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने मांग की है कि रेलगाड़ियों द्वारा पटना, गया तथा देवघर जाने वाले यात्रियों से चुंगी वसूल की जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शामनाथ) : (क) और (ख). गया, पटना और देवघर जाने वाले रेल यात्रियों पर चुंगी (Terminal Tax) लगाने के सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार से अभी हाल में कोई प्रार्थना नहीं मिली है । 1958 में राज्य सरकार ने प्रार्थना की थी कि पटना, देवघर, सोनपुर, हाजीपुर, गया और राजगीर से आने-जाने वाले रेल यात्रियों पर कर लगाया जाय । उस समय राज्य सरकार को सूचित किया गया था कि रेल यात्रियों पर कर लगाने के प्रश्न पर तभी विचार किया जा सकता है जब राज्य सरकार पहले सड़क से आने-जाने वाले यात्रियों पर ऐसा ही कर लगाये ।

Export of Textiles to Ireland

95. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Irish Government is putting restrictions on textile imports from India; and

(b) if so, how it would effect our export trade?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). It is understood that some restrictions have been announced by the Irish Republic on imports of cotton textiles from some countries, including India. Details are being ascertained.

भटिंडा तथा नोखा के बीच विशेष गाड़ी सेवा

97. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री सूर्य प्रसाद :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले में जम्बाजी का प्रसिद्ध मेला देखने जाने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये भटिंडा तथा नोखा के बीच विशेष गाड़ियां चलाने के लिये व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : जम्बाजी मेला 25 फरवरी से 2 मार्च, 1965 तक लगेगा और यह स्थानीय मेला है । विभिन्न दिशाओं से यहां आने और यहां से जाने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या तीन या चार सौ से अधिक होने की आशा नहीं है । इतने कम यातायात के लिए स्पेशल गाड़ी चलाने का औचित्य नहीं है । फिर भी संभावित यातायात पर निगाह रखी जा रही है और आवश्यकता के अनुसार इस सेक्शन पर चलने वाली गाड़ियों में यथासंभव अधिक डिब्बे लगाने के लिए समुचित प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा ।

Cement Factories in Andhra Pradesh

99. **Shri Daji:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences granted for the setting up of cement factories in Andhra Pradesh during the period from 1st April, 1962 to 31st December, 1964;

(b) whether Government are aware that no progress has been made with regard to the projects at Bhongir, Bonakalu and Yerraguntla; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). No licence was granted for the setting up of cement factories in Andhra Pradesh during the period from 1st April, 1962 to 31st December, 1964. Two schemes for the setting up of cement factories at Yerraguntla and four schemes for the locations at Bonakalu, Tandur, Alampur and Asifabad have been approved during this period. Of the two schemes for Yerraguntla, one has been cancelled. The progress of all the remaining schemes as well as the Bhongir cement factory scheme in respect of which a licence was issued in 1961 is being closely watched.

Pig Iron Plant at Yellandu

100. **Shri Daji:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation for the setting up of a Pig Iron plant at Yellandu, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether any licence has been granted?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation are examining the merits of the different processes for the production of pig iron using locally available resources. They have received preliminary offers from some firms in West Germany, Norway and the U.K. for the supply of plant and equipment and these are being studied by them. Samples of raw materials have been sent to

these firms for laboratory tests. The Corporation are now awaiting final offers which are expected to be received shortly after these tests are completed.

(b) Not yet, Sir. The question of granting a licence will arise only after the Corporation submit concrete proposals to the Government and these have been found economic.

Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant at Kothagudium

101. { Shri Daji: / Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of the proposal to set up a low temperature carbonisation plant at Kothagudium (Andhra Pradesh) by the Singareni Collieries Company;

(b) whether the examination of the project report has since been concluded; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The feasibility report submitted by the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. for the setting up of a low temperature carbonisation plant in Andhra Pradesh has been examined by the Government. The conclusions in this study having been found encouraging, the Company has been asked to go in for a detailed project report so that further action towards implementing the scheme can be taken.

Katihar Jute Mills

102. { Shri Daji: / Shri Warior: / Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee appointed under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to investigate into circumstances of fall in the volume of production in respect of Jute textiles manufactured at Katihar Jute Mills, Katihar (Bihar) has since submitted its Report;

(b) if so, its main findings; and

(c) the action Government propose to take on them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following are the main findings of the Enquiry Committee appointed to investigate in the affairs of Katihar Jute Mills (P) Ltd. Katihar.

The closure of the Mills with effect from 1st January, 1965 will cause substantial fall in the volume of production of Jute Textiles manufactured in the said Mills compared to the total output of jute textiles in the State of Bihar.

The condition of the machinery at the mills is very bad and the owners have taken no serious steps towards modernisation of the mills. The financial condition of the mill is very bad.

The re-opening of the mill can be achieved by Government taking over of the management of the mills through an Authorised Controller. It is recommended that the mills could be re-opened after arrangements have been made for:

- supply of adequate power supply to run at least 330 looms;
- the Mill is partially modernised;
- for placing orders with the machinery manufacturers for complete modernisation:
- for financial assistance to be secured through the State Government and the Industrial Development Bank.

(c) The matter is still under consideration.

Allotment of non-ferrous Metals to Mysore

103. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of copper, zinc, tin-ingots, galvanized tin sheets, tin plates, stainless steel and other non-ferrous metals allotted to the Mysore State and direct to the large-scale industries in Mysore State during the year 1964-65;

(b) the allotments made to the Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madras States in comparison to the allotments made to the Mysore State during the above period;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Mysore have urged upon the Centre for an increased allotment of these metals to enable them to assist artisans of Hubli who are engaged in the manufacture of brass and copper utensils; and

(d) if so, the action being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of House.

Shortage of Jute

104. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the jute mills in the country are suffering from acute shortage of raw jute;

(b) if so, the requirements of these mills and supply prospects of raw jute for the first half of 1965; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Railway Bridge over Ravi

105. { Shri Inder J. Malhotra: / Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed date of the completion of the Railway bridge over River Ravi linking Pathankot (Punjab) with Kathua (Jammu and Kashmir) by rail; and

(b) whether the construction work of the bridge is proceeding according to schedule?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Based on the present progress of fabrication and erection of the girders (17-150' spans and 2-60' spans) present anticipations are that the bridge will be completed by **30th** September, 1965. Efforts were originally being made to complete the bridge by 31st March, 1965. However due to labour trouble in the works of the fabricating firm, progress of supply of fabricated girders fell short of expectations and completion before 31st March, 1965 could not be achieved.

Kathua Railway Station

106. { Shri Inder J. Malhotra: / Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision about the category of the proposed Kathua Railway Station in Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) Kathua Railway Station will be a 'B' class terminal Station with watering and goods shed facilities. A waiting hall is being provided in the

Station building in addition to the usual Booking, Telegraph and Parcel offices.

Pathakhera Coal Field

107. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two superior-grade coal seams have been discovered in the Pathakhera Coal field in Madhya Pardesh;

(b) if so, the nature and estimated extent of the reserves; and

(c) the schemes for the exploitation of these reserves?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b) Reserves of about 60 million tonnes of coal have been proved in the Pathakhera coalfield. A small percentage of this coal is in Grade I, but much of the coal is expected to be the lower grades.

(c) The National Coal Development Corporation has opened an underground mine with a production target of 0·45 million tonnes. The question of developing another mine will be considered in the context of further demand for this coal.

ECAFE Committee on Trade

108. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the ECAFE Committee on Trade was held at Bangkok in January, 1965;

(b) if so, who represented India at the meeting;

(c) the decisions taken by them; and

(d) the action being taken by Government on them?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. It was held from 25th January to 2nd February, 1965.

(b) India was represented by Sarvashri H. D. Shourie, Director General, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, L. N .Ray, Counsellor and Permanent Representative of India to the ECAFE, Embassy of India, Bangkok, Harbel Singh, Under Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and B. M. Manchanda, Second Secretary, Embassy of India, Bangkok.

(c) and (d). The Committee reviewed the trade of the countries in the ECAFE region and discussed the part they played in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in 1964. The Committee has made a report to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, recommending measures for the expansion of the trade of the ECAFE countries. The question of any action being taken in this regard will arise after the Commission has considered the report in its Session in March, 1965.

Steel allotment to Orissa

109. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron and steel allotted to Orissa during 1964-65; and

(b) the total quantity thereof to be allotted during 1965-66?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The quantity of iron and steel allotted to Orissa during 1964-65 is as follows:

Steel*	..	1,100 tonnes
Pig Iron	..	23,388 tonnes

*The quantity represents allotted quota ceilings for controlled categories only. Other categories of steel are decontrolled and indentors can place

orders for these items without restriction.

(b) The allotment of iron and steel for the period 1965-66 has not yet been finalised.

Talcher Coal Mines

110. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and cost of Coal produced in Talcher Coal Mines (Orissa) during 1964-65; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for increasing the production of coal during 1965-66?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Figures for the whole of the calendar year 1964 are available. The total production during this period was about 0.68 million tonnes. The cost of this coal was approximately Rs. 170 lakhs.

(b) The National Coal Development Corporation collieries in the Talcher coalfield are already geared to an increased production of about 0.80 million tonnes by 1965-66, provided the demand for this grade of coal picks up to that extent.

Small Scale Industries in Orissa

111. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been received for the development of small scale industries in Orissa during 1965-66;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be allotted thereon; and

(c) the nature of the schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir, in the State Annual Plan for 1965-66.

(b) Rs. 48:03 lakhs.

(c) Particulars of the Scheme are as follows:

	Amount allotted for 1965-66 (Rs. in lakhs).
1. Loan under State Aid to Industries Act	7·00
2. Share & Working Capital loan to Industrial Cooperative Societies	0·51
3. Participation in equity capital of Panchayat Samiti Industries	1·00
4. Training of Managerial personnel for Industrial Cooperatives.	0·05
5. Supervisory and Managerial personnel for Industrial Cooperatives	9·06
6. Organisation for rationalisation of Supplies & Marketing	3·96
7. Exhibition and fares	0·40
8. Subsidy for equalisation of power tariff	0·50
9. Production of publicity literature and technical builetin	0·75
10. Grants to the selected Gram Panchayats for establishment of Panchayat Industries	13·60
11. Subsidy to Financing Agencies on interest payable by the Industrial Cooperatives.	2·00
12. Training of Audit & Accounts staff of Industrial Cooperatives	1·20
13. Subsidy to Industrial Cooperative for pay & allowances of Panchayat Industries Officers	8·00
TOTAL :	48.03

Small Scale Industries Corporation, Orissa

113. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government to the Small Scale Industries Corporation of Orissa during 1964-65; and

(b) the total amount likely to be allotted during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Central assistance for Village and Small Industries (which include small scale industries handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture and coir) is not sanctioned schemewise. The total Central assistance under this development head for 1964-65 available to the State Government was Rs. 85 lakhs.

(b) The amount of central assistance (which is yet to be finalised) for 1965-66 under the development head 'Village and Small Industries' recommended by the Working Group on Village and Small Industries is 101.20 lakhs.

Calicut Railway Station

115. **Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the Calicut Railway Station; and

(b) when the new station is likely to be opened for public?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The new Calicut Railway Station has been completed and opened for traffic.

(b) Does not arise.

Industries in Maharashtra

116. **Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have started a new scheme to help technicians to start their own industries; and

(b) the amount of Central assistance for this project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has undertaken a scheme to help technicians to start their own industries. Details of this Scheme are being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

(b) No central assistance is being given to the State Government specifically for this Scheme.

State Boards for Export Promotion

117. **Shri Koya:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to establish one Board in each State for the promotion of exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The State Governments were requested to set up Export Promotion Advisory Boards/Committees

(i) to advise them in regard to the problems of export trade particularly with respect to the products, commodities being produced in that State;

(ii) to bring to the notice of the State Government such handicaps as stand in the way of rapid expansion of our exports and recommend remedies; and

(iii) to provide a channel for bringing to the notice of the manufacturers, exporters and business community generally, various types of information about export promotion measures undertaken by the Central and State Governments.

Export Promotion Advisory Boards exist at present in the States of Bihar, Mysore and Gujarat and are likely to be set up shortly in West Bengal and Maharashtra. Organisations with similar functions but designated as Export Promotion Advisory Committees exist in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh.

Sampling and Grading of Coal

118. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 251 on the 20th November, 1964 and state:

(a) the difficulties involved in implementing the recommendations made by the Expert Committee on Sampling and Grading of coal in July, 1962; and

(b) the steps being taken to implement the recommendations?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Expert Committee in respect of sampling have been accepted and necessary instructions have been issued to the Coal Board for their implementation. The Coal Board has started taking action in the matter. As regards the recommendations regarding grading, there are certain practical difficulties in implementing these and the steps necessary to overcome these difficulties are being examined. These include—

(i) deciding the basic formula for determining the useful heat value of coals and the specification of the chemical and other properties which would affect the heat value;

(ii) the fitting in of the prices on the basis of heat value with the existing price structure; and

(iii) the setting up of the necessary organisation and the procurement of the required equipment, a large part of which has to be imported.

Low-Grade Coal

119. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied implementation of the Centre's orders to liberalize sale of soft-coke and coal for brick burning;

(b) whether Government have asked those States which have not yet fully implemented the order to do so at the earliest; and

(c) the increase in the off-take of coal since the 1st July, 1964 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two statements showing the despatches of soft coke and coal for brick burning to the various States during the period July to December 1964, are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library, see* No. LT-3800/65].

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12 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ARRESTS UNDER D.I.R.

Mr. Speaker: I had received notice of one adjournment motion about the arrest of political leaders under the Defence of India Rules. In the meanwhile, a statement was laid on the Table of the House by the Home Minister and I received a notice for the discussion of that statement. As I have accepted this notice and I am going to fix a time for its discussion, this adjournment motion cannot be discussed here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I submit, Sir, something for your information? Today you have referred to some adjournment motion. But we have tabled one long ago on the same subject and we have also received some intimation from the Secretariat.

Mr. Speaker: It is the very same one that has been admitted now; no new one has been received.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You were referring to the old one?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Calling Attention Notice has been rejected.

Mr. Speaker: Because no discussion could be allowed when one has already been admitted. I have admitted the old notice; no new notice has been admitted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: About the document placed on the Table by the Home Minister, a white paper gives all sorts of documents. Here it is just a narration of certain events.

Mr. Speaker: When we discuss it we will see.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If more facts are available with the Government, they may be supplied to us.

Mr. Speaker: If there are any other facts with the Government, they might also be supplied to the Members. That is all what he wants.

Shri Daji (Indore): This is not a white paper; it is only a black paper.

Mr. Speaker: I am not deciding on the question whether it is a black paper or white paper. Shri Banerjee wants to know whether any other paper or document is going to be placed before the House.

An hon. Member: Let it not be a white paper.

Mr. Speaker: It may be white, blue or pink; I cannot say.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): On a previous occasion the Home Minister gave us to understand that he would be submitting a white paper containing some documents and some information. Yesterday when he placed on the Table only a paper, though he has said that he is going to marke a statement, immediately I drew your attention to this fact that it goes contrary to the assurance given by the Home Minister on a previous occasion. Then you, in your wisdom, did not give any judgment or verdict on this. So, I would request you to give a judgment on this today.

Mr. Speaker: I really do not find anything so glaringly wrong. What he wanted to say was contained in the statement.

Shri Daji: No, Sir. That is the difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow, that is his business. Now I want to know whether the Home Minister is going to place any other White Paper on the Table of the House.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): No, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: It is just a torso.

Mr. Speaker: Objection is taken on the ground that though he has promised a white paper only a statement has been placed on the Table.

An hon. Member: A black paper.

Shri Nanda: I do not know what distinction is sought to be drawn. We have placed a paper.

Mr. Speaker: And that was white also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is not a fair answer.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): In one of the newspapers in Delhi today we find an explanation as to why the Home Minister has condescended not to give us the White Paper which he had promised but something else. I will not go into that. But is it the practice of Government to tell the press about the reasons for not giving a White Paper and not tell Parliament about it? What is the use of this hide-and-seek game about it? The paper says that in a White Paper Government is bound to give documented evidence in regard to whatever proposition it is formulating while in a non-White Paper Government is under no such obligation. If that is so, the Home Minister should tell us about it.

Mr. Speaker: I would allow all that during the discussion.

Shri Hem Barua: There is a relevant thing for your consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Thank you very much but all these things can be said when the actual discussion takes place. I have asked the Government to place any further facts or information that they have also on the Table so that the discussion might be complete and exhaustive. This is what I am telling them. What else....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly listen to us. Our difficulty is only this. When these arrests were made, naturally they created confusion in the minds of many people. Some people thought that this was done because of the Kerala elections and so on. Just to allay that lurking fear in the minds of so many people the Home Minister came forward and said that he would like to place on the Table a White Paper giving all the documents. I have very carefully gone through this document and if this is the White Paper, we cannot read the mind of the Home Minister and find out what is in his mind. After all, so many people have been arrested.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow one discussion now and another later on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not pressing about the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly resume his seat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may kindly listen to us.

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly resume his seat. I was just submitting to the House that all these things can be taken up when the actual discussion takes place. If it is not "white", that also can be commented upon at that time. If hon. Members expect something more and that has not come, the Government can be criticized for that. All those deficiencies and weaknesses that might be there can be brought out.

Shri Hem Barua: I am afraid, the discussion will be lopsided.

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): I want your ruling on a different matter. I think, it is contempt committed by the Home Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Then, he can give notice of that and I will consider it.

Shri Mohammad Elias: He had said.....

Mr. Speaker: Unless there is notice, I cannot consider anything.

Shri Mohammad Elias: ...that he would place a White Paper on the Table of the House, but now without giving any reason.....

Mr. Speaker: I just cannot appreciate this. Would he kindly sit down?

Shri Mohammad Elias: ... he has not given us a White Paper.

Mr. Speaker: What is this attitude? I am asking him again and again that if he has this complaint that this is contempt of the House, he might give a regular notice and when I receive it I will decide.

श्री मधु लिमये (मोंघिर) : मैं कोई बहस नहीं छेड़ना चाहता हूं। एक सवाल मेरा है कि यह जो श्वेत पत्रिका टेबल पर रखा गया है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह श्वेत पत्रिका नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : श्वेत पत्रिका नहीं है तो बयान सही, जो भी यह है उसमें वाम पन्थी कम्युनिस्टों की विचार प्रणाली के बाबत और उनका जो राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण है उसके बाबत जानकारी है। जहां तक देश विरोधी कार्य का सवाल है, जो जिक्र किया गया है वह सन् 1948 और 1949 में जो काम किया गया था उसका है। आज वर्तमान स्थिति में उनका देश विरोधी कार्य क्या है उस पर वह बयान देदें तो जो बहस होगी वह कुछ अर्थपूर्ण और मतलब वाली होगी। इतना ही मैं आप के मारफत नन्दा जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West): I beg to have some more information on this matter. Obviously, this statement cannot at any stage, even if the debate be there, be considered as a substitute for a White Paper. That is very clear. What I want to know from the Home Minister is whether he will, in due course, lay a White Paper on the Table of the House.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I seek your guidance on one point.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir; unless I call upon an hon. Member, no one has the right to speak. I will ask hon. Members to observe this strictly. I find it very difficult to conduct the proceedings in this manner. Every hon. Member and any hon. Member who wants to say anything, in spite of my asking him to sit down, goes on, continues till he has his own satisfaction. That is not the way to conduct the proceedings.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): I only wanted to request the Government, through you, to fix an early date for this discussion because the arrest of 900 political leaders and trade union workers all over the country took place....

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. It is for the Government to fix the date. I will ask the Government that it should be early.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I would submit that we have never been told in Parliament that a White Paper is going to be placed before Parliament. That has not been said in Parliament. I do not know how can hon. Members stand and speak on an issue that will be taken up later. We should proceed to the next business of the day.

Mr. Speaker: Is he criticising me or the hon. Members?

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): The House is not very well acquainted with the exact definition of the word 'White Paper'. What are the privileges attached to it?

Mr. Speaker: That also we will see later on. The Calling Attention Notice. Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

12.11 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RECENT DEVELOPMENRS IN VIETNAM AND REACTION OF GOVERNMENT THERETO

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> The recent developments in Viet-nam and the reaction of the Government of India thereto.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): As the House is aware, certain serious incidents took place in Vietnam during the second week of this month, which have been fully reported in the newspapers. These incidents have created danger of a full-scale war in Vietnam with disastrous consequences.

2. In a joint announcement issued at Saigon on 7 February, 1965, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam and the United States Embassy, acting under the authority of the United States Government, announced that military action had been taken against military installations in North Vietnam. A communique issued by the Ministry of Defence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on 7 February, 1965, protested against the unjustified air raids launched by the American forces. The International Control Commission is considering these and other documents issued by both the parties.

3. On 8 February, 1965, the Government of India issued a statement expressing its grave concern at the developments in Vietnam. A copy of the statement is being laid on he Table of the House. We consider that as a first step there should be an immediate suspension of all provocative actions in Vietnam by all sides involved in the situation and that nothing should be done to aggravate the situation. What is necessary is for the principal powers concerned to get together in search for a peaceful solution of the Vietnam problem. In the present situation prevailing in Vietnam, when the risk of confrontation between various powers has increased, the convening of a Geneva type conference on Vietnam has become a matter of urgency. (*Shri M. R. Masani:* Question). We are in touch with a number of friendly countries in this matter. We are convinced that there is no military solution to the problem of Vietnam and that patient efforts must be made to seek a political solution.

4. As an Asian country of this region we can only view the serious developments in Vietnam with grave concern. We would like to see the people of Vietnam enjoy their freedom and independence without any interference from outside, from any quarters whatsoever. We hope that all powers who are interested in the freedom and independence of Vietnam will make sincere efforts to find a political solution of Vietnam and will arrest the present situation, which is a danger to world peace, from deteriorating any further. To this end the parties concerned should get together in a conference and try to solve the problem peacefully.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S STATEMENT DATED 8-2-1965 REGARDING DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

The Government of India have learnt with grave concern of the developments in South Vietnam and North Vietnam within the last wo days, which create danger of a full-scale war in Vietnam with disastrous consequences. As an Asian country in

this region, these developments are a source of great anxiety to the Government and people of India.

For the sake of peace in Asia and the world, a war in Vietnam must be avoided. All countries which are peace-loving should immediately bend their efforts to ensure that there is no ecalation of conflict and that steps are initiated immediately which will lead to a peaceful solution of the problem of Vietnam and enable the people of the Indo-China States, as envisaged in the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962, to enjoy their independence without interference from any quarter.

It is obvious that in Vietnam one thing has led to another, and there has been interference from many quarters. The Government of India consider that as a first step there should be an immediate suspension of all provocative action in South Vietnam as well as in North Vietnam by all sides involved in the Vietnam situation, and nothing should be done to aggravate the situation. This will create the necessary atmosphere for the immediate convening of a Geneva-type Conference for Vietnam, which the Government of India consider as essential for a peaceful and enduring solution to the problem of Vietnam. The convening of a new Conference on Indo-China would be in conformity with the Declaration of the Cairo Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in October, 1964.

The Government of India make an earnest appeal to all concerned for the creation of the necessary atmosphere which would enable a Geneva type of conference to be held with the least possible delay.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Have the Government of India got any report or communication from the International Control Commission on the demand of North Vietnam that they should quit that country, and are the Government of India going to take any further steps to secure some sort of international convention like the Geneva Convention?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Government of India have received a report from the International Control Commission that the Government of North Vietnam have suggested that the teams of the International Control Commission now located in North Vietnam may be withdrawn. We have made the position clear that this will greatly hamper the functioning of the International Control Commission. We are in touch with the other Powers who are there on the International Control Commission, namely Poland and Canada. We are also in touch with the two co-chairmen namely the UK and the USSR, on this question.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): May I know whether the hon. Prime Minister, while giving an interview to a French news agency, made a statement that the major Powers involved in the conflict in Vietnam should withdraw their forces from there, and whether the Government of India have received any reaction to this proposal from the Powers that are involved in this conflict?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I said that ultimately Vietnam, will have to be independent and sovereign, and in that case it would not be possible for any Power to continue there or to have some kind of sphere of influence in that area. We have not heard of any reactions. As our Foreign Minister has just now said, we are in touch with the various countries on different matters.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Today's papers report three events in connection with Viet-

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

nam. Firstly, President Johnson's statement is there that the USA seeks no wider war in Vietnam. Then, there is his own Defence Secretary. Mr. Macnamara's statement that the USA would not pull out of South Vietnam, and thirdly there have been consultations between the British and the US Governments on the one hand, and the British and the Soviet Governments on the other, with regard to the Vietnam situation. In view of these three events, and the clear declaration of the USA Government that they are not going to withdraw from South Vietnam, do the Government think or do they have any indication about the prospects of a Geneva type conference which they propose?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member has pointed out the difficulties in the way of convening a Geneva type conference. But as I have said already, the only hope for that area and for the world to be safe from major conflict is that warlike activities and acts should cease and serious efforts should be made to convene a Geneva type conference. I am conscious of the difficulties that have been pointed out, and it is for this reason that I have said that the international community should continue to put in their efforts patiently and should work for convening the Geneva type conference.

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Economic Survey, 1964-65

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of 'Economic Survey, 1964-65.' [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3786/65].

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1965:—

(i) The Cotton Textiles (Control) Second Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 2467, dated the 18th July, 1964.

(ii) The Cotton Textiles (Control) Sixth Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No. S. O. 4318, dated the 26th December, 1964.

(iii) The Cotton Textiles Control (Seventh Amendment) Order, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 31 dated the 2nd January, 1965. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3787/65].

Registration and Licening of Industrial Undertakings (Amendment) Rules

Annual Report of Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, and review by Government on working thereof

Report of Indian Productivity Team on Standardization and Variety Reduction in Factories in USA and Japan

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): I beg—

(i) to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR. 1781 dated the 11th December, 1964, under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3663/64];

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) (a) Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of above Company. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3788/65].

(2) Report of Indan Productivity Team on Standardization and Variety Reduction in Factories in USA and Japan. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3789/65.]

TEA BOARD EMPLOYEES (CONDUCT) (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, COTTON CONTROL (AMENDMENT) ORDER, AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF COIR BOARD AND AUDITED REPORT THEREON

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) The Tea Board Employees (Conduct) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR. 1798 dated the 19th December, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3790/65.]

(ii) The Cotton Control (Amendment) Order, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 4374, dated the 23rd December, 1964, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3791/65.]

(iii) Certified Accounts of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1963-64 and Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3782/65.]

REPORT OF SALT DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Report of the Salt Department for the year 1963-64 [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3793/65.]

(ii) Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Cement Corporation of India Limited. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3794/65.]

AGREEMENTS FOR ESTABLISHING INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS FOR A GLOBAL COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE SYSTEM

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Agreement and the Special Agreement between the Governments of India, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, etc., for establishing interim arrangements for a Global Commercial Communications Satellite System. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3795/65].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. The item on the Order Paper, as read out by the hon. Deputy Minister

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

shows that there was an agreement and also a special agreement. I do not know whether both the agreement and the special agreement have been with the USA and the UK. What is more important is that it is rather unseemly to use the word 'etc.' We do not know what this term 'etc.' stands for. What does the phrase 'between the Governments of India, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, etc.' mean? Which are the other countries? That must be made clear. What is the meaning of the word 'etc.'?

Shri Bhagavati: The United States of America has taken the initiative in this matter and an international agreement was signed by the USA, UK and some other countries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not state the names of the 'some other' countries?

Mr. Speaker: The Paper is laid on the Table. All the information about the papers cannot be given. It has been laid on the Table so that Members might peruse them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You must come to the rescue of the House. We do not want to know the contents. But here they mention only two countries by name and then say "etc.".

Mr. Speaker: That information is also contained in the paper.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When he can mention the names of two countries, why not the names of all the other countries?

Shri Bhagavati: I can give the names of the other countries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, mention the names of the countries. Do not say 'etc.' It jars on the ear.

12.21 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Thirty-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1964-65) on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1962-63.

12.21½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 22nd February, 1965, will consist of:

(1) Further discussion on the President's Address.

(2) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1964-65.

(3) Consideration and passing of:

The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1965.

The Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

(4) General Discussion on the Railway Budget for 1965-66 from Friday, the 26th February.

As members are already aware, the General Budget for 1965-66 will be presented on Saturday, the 27th February, 1965 at 5 P.M.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have two suggestions to make.

You might remember that last session also, some of us had tabled a motion demanding a discussion on the Opinion of the Supreme Court. We were told that the Presiding Officers were meeting and Government would

also apply their mind to the question. Unfortunately or fortunately, the decision of the Presiding Officers is that the Constitution should be amended.

Some of us feel very strongly about it, and it is time that a discussion took place on a motion moved by Shri P. V. Shastri, myself and others. I request that this discussion take place as early as possible.

The second point is about a discussion of the Bonus Commission's Report. We were told in the Business Advisory Committee that before the Bill is introduced, we would have a discussion, because there are differences among the employers and employees. There is also a note of dissent by my hon. friend, Shri Dandekar. So we would request that some time should be found for a proper discussion of the Bonus Commission's Report before the Bill is introduced.

I would again press for a discussion of the Opinion of the Supreme Court.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) मेरे मित्र, श्री बनर्जी, ने जो बात कही है, मैं उस को दोहराना चाहता हूं । पिछले सेशन में भी बोनस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उस के लिए समय दिया जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने पहले भी कहा है कि अगर एक माननीय सदस्य ने कोई बात कह दी है, तो उस को दोहराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । श्री बनर्जी ने यह बात कह दी है । मंत्री महोदय उस का जवाब देंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह कब आयेगी ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): This is the first Friday, Mr. Speaker, of the 77-day, or 11 week, session, and we have a long, long way to go before the *loony* heat of May overtakes us—I use the word *looni* in the adjectival form of the Hindi word *loo*. In this connection, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs gave some assurances on the last Friday of the last session, to which I, wish to invite your attention. These were, first, about the Patents Bill—when I raised the question of the Patents Bill on the last Friday of the last session, the Minister was pleased to say that the Industry Minister

"इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि नेक्स्ट सेशन में लायेंगे ।"

I am not quite sure, if it would be taken up this session.

Mr. Speaker: There is mention of it in the President's Address.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am coming to that. The number of Bills now is 34 in all, pending plus new Bills. As you are aware, they put up a list with a large number of Bills which never get through, and then are postponed.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask him whether that Bill will be brought up. We need not discuss about all the 34 that are there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes.

The other matter concerning which he gave an assurance in the last session is the perennial issue, hardy sessional or—like King Charles' head—the ever-rising issue, of quorum. About that, he said:

"यह भी नैक्स्ट सेशन में लाया जायेगा ।"

I do not know whether he stands by that assurance, though his colleague, the Finance Minister, said at that time no.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he have any complaint? He is exercising his right quite legitimately.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to remind him of the assurance.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

There is one more matter. I am rather surprised, pleasantly, that the calendar that we have got for this session shows that even when there are holidays in certain weeks, the House does not make up for it by sitting on a Saturday. I do not know whether it is an innovation during the Emergency—the Emergency is still on—and I do not know whether it is—I hope it is not—a ruse to do away with the Question Hour by announcing at short notice, a sitting on a Saturday. Normally what has been done during this Emergency is....

Mr. Speaker: I will answer that straightaway. There is no ruse, and if there is a ruse, it is on my part. The Minister has nothing to do with it. Last time I had desired that the Ministers should remain present when the sitting is on, and to provide them time to go out, I had said I would keep out Saturdays and Sundays, so that they can attend to their duties. My desire is that, if all Members agree, there ought not to be any holidays on any other days except Saturdays and Sundays, but that was for the Government. The Government has not come up with that. Probably there could not be any agreement or they fear that Members of Parliament also might not agree. Therefore, what I could do I have done. I have kept no sitting on Saturdays and Sundays, and there would not be any sittings so far as these two days are concerned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am grateful to you for the assurance given by you, but may I take it that this is a categorical assurance, that even when there are holidays in a particular week, the House will not sit, and if the House does sit, there will be the Question Hour?

Mr. Speaker: Should I write the word "categorical" also, when I have already said it?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): This is precisely the point I wanted to raise. During the last session some kind of assurance was given to us that on Saturdays and Sundays we would not be called upon to sit, but he has just now said that the Budget will be presented on Saturday.

Mr. Speaker: Mere presentation of the Budget is altogether different.

Shri Kapur Singh: That will stand in the way of our going to our constituency, that was my point.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Shri Kapur Singh is lucky to have a constituency nearby which he visits on Saturdays and Sundays. I think we should not make a categorical statement on this point that we will have all Saturdays and Sundays free. We would like them to be free, but at certain times when we are under very great stress of finding time, we ourselves demand it, we demand more time, and as such the Business Advisory Committee has to give Saturdays.

Mr. Speaker: The House can sit any time it likes.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The House is aware that this has been a convention that during the Budget session, unless we finish the financial programme, we never take up these no-day-yet-named motions. This has been the practice we have been following so far. Keeping that in view, I have not announced any no-day-yet-named motion in the next week's programme. If on a certain very urgent matter like the so-called White Paper, as you have mentioned, we would like to have a discussion, we will have to have time, but generally the other no-day-yet-named motions are taken up after the financial business is finished. That is applicable to the legislative business also. I would like to allay the fears of my hon. friend Shri Kamath and say that the Patents Bill will be introduced and will be taken up.

What I have said applies to the bonus discussion also Apart from the the merits, we will not take up any no-day-yet-named motion unless we finish this financial programme.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee is very much perturbed about this Supreme Court decision.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Certainly I had told the House that they should wait till the Presiding Officers' Conference took place. That has taken place. All the no-day-yet-named motions, of which notice had been given, have lapsed. If any new motion comes....

Shri Daji (Indore): This matter should be treated as of greater imprtance and different from the ordinary no-day-yet-named motion. It should be given time despite your convention.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Will you please allow me to conclude?

I said that as a special case, if a no-day-yet-named motion was pending, we will find and we will try, as a special case, to find time so that the House may have an opportunity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about your cronic headache of quorum?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We are thinking of that also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अगर लंच टाइम हो तो कोरम का घंटा न बजे।

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Busines Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th February, 1965".

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Mr. Speaker, may I urge that the allotment of an hour for the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill might be extended by one more hour?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is always up your sleeve, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: We will see. The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th February, 1965".

The motion was adopted.

12.31½ hrs.

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT)BILL* 1965

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

12.32 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3759/65].

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 19-2-65.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.32½ hrs.

MOTION ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

श्री हेडा (निजामाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय इस वर्ष यह गौरव मुझे प्राप्त हुआ है कि मैं धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करूं और मैं सहर्ष निम्न लिखित प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करता हूं :

"कि इस सत्र में समवेत लोक सभा के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति के उस अभिभाषण के लिए जो कि उन्होंने 17 फरवरी, 1965 को एक संयुक्त समवेत संसद् की दोनों सभाओं के समक्ष देने की कृपा की, उनके अत्यन्त आभारी हैं"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वर्ष का राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण बहुत ही संक्षिप्त रहा है। गत पंद्रह वर्षों से राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषणों के समय मैं उपस्थित रहा हूं। मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती है कि इस वर्ष का अभिभाषण संक्षिप्त होने के बावजूद राष्ट्र की परिस्थिति का पूर्ण चित्र उपस्थित करता है तथा विभिन्न प्रश्नों पर सरकार की जो मान्यतायें और दृष्टिकोण हैं, उनको भी स्पष्ट करता है।

इस अभिभाषण में प्रारम्भ में ही हमारे प्रिय नेता श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के असामयिक और दुखद निधन का उल्लेख किया गया है। नेहरू एक महान प्रधान मंत्री रहे हैं। राष्ट्रों को ऐसे महान प्रधान मंत्री मिलने का अवसर सदियों में मुश्किल से एक आध बार ही मिलता है। नेहरू न केवल महान प्रधान मंत्री थे अपितु वह राष्ट्र के महान नायक भी थे। कई अवसरों पर जब विभिन्न समस्याओं ने उग्र रूप धारण किया, राष्ट्र में चारों ओर असन्तोष के बादल मंडराने लगे, लोगों की भावनायें उनके दिल और दिमाग के ऊपर हावी हो गई और ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई कि लोगों का दृष्टिकोण धुंधला हो गया और उन्हें अच्छे और बुरे की तमीज नहीं रह गई, ऐसे अवसरों पर नेहरू की मधुर एवं सुदृढ़ वाणी परिस्थितियों को सुलझाती रही और समस्याओं का समाधान करती रही।

इसी सदन में हमें कुछ ही वर्ष पूर्व इसी प्रकार का अवसर देखने को मिला था। श्री एन्थनी ने भाषा विधेयक एक प्रस्ताव पेश किया था। उस प्रस्ताव पर दोनों ओर से उग्र भाषण हुए। हमें रास्ता नहीं दिखाई दे रहा था और समस्या का समाधान बहुत ही दूर नजर आ रहा था। उस समय जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने अपने ऐतिहासिक भाषण द्वारा जो उन्होंने 7 अगस्त 1959 को दिया, हमारा रास्ता स्पष्ट किया और हमारे दिल और दिमाग शान्त और स्पष्ट हुए और समस्या का एक ऐसा समाधान निकाला, जिसमें वातावरण शान्त हुआ और चारों ओर से संतोष की सांस ली गई। एन्थनी साहब ने अपना प्रस्ताव वापिस लिया।

इस अभिभाषण के अगले तीन से सात पैराग्राफ में औद्योगिक प्रगति एवं औद्योगिक उत्पादन का उल्लेख किया गया है। हम ने उस क्षेत्र में अच्छी प्रगति की है। राष्ट्रीय आय लगभग 2.5 प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से बढ़ती रही है और औद्योगिक उत्पादन 9.2 बढ़ता रहा है। इस प्रगति का श्रेय योजना आयोग को जाता है। फिर भी मुझ पर यह असर है कि हमारा योजना आयोग आवश्यकता से अधिक कभी कभी काम करता है। उत्साह में वह इस कद्र ज्यादा आयोजन कर रहा है कि बहुत बार तो उत्पादन ही उसका शिकार हो जाता है। शक्कर तथा सीमेंट का उत्पादन इसके अच्छे उदाहरण हैं। इन दोनों वस्तुओं की कमी हमें कभी भी महसूस नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। परन्तु यह कमी निरंतर प्रतीत होती रही है। हाल ही में एक बड़ी अजब चीज से, एक बड़े ही अजीब मामले से मैं अवगत हुआ हूं। एक जहाज चलाने वाली कम्पनी ने चाहा था कि वह और कुछ जहाज खरीदे।

विदेशी मुद्रा का सवाल नहीं था । वह उसे उपलब्ध थी । परन्तु योजना आयोग ने इसको रोका । कारण क्या बताया था? कारण यह बताया गया कि हम ने तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में अपने लक्ष्य की पूर्ति पहले कर ली है । आवश्यकतायें पूरी नहीं हुई थी । लाभ स्पष्ट था । विदेशी मुद्रा बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में दिखाई दे रही थी । इसके बावजूद योजना आयोग बड़ी मुश्किल से और संभवतः वित्त मंत्री एवं परिवहन मंत्री के समझाने पर ही अपनी स्वीकृति दे पाया ।

प्रधान मंत्री शास्त्री जी ने बहुत ही व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है । उनके एक वक्तव्य का बहुत ही स्वागत हुआ है देश में । उन्होंने यह कहा था कि बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें जो हमारे हाथ में हैं, जो मौजूद हैं, उन्हें पहले पूरा किया जाना चाहिये । इस व्यवहारिक दृष्टिकोण का लाभ स्पष्ट है । कोई भी योजना जितनी जल्दी पूरी हो जायेगी उतनी ही जल्दी उसके लाभ राष्ट्र को मिलने लगेंगे । मैं यह आशा करता हूं कि यह जो दृष्टिकोण प्रधान मंत्री का है, इसको वह अपनाते रहेंगे और उस पर अमल करेंगे । मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि कुछ कोनों से, कुछ लोगों की ओर से इसके ऊपर बड़ी सख्त टीका हो रही है और इस टीका के बीच में हमारे ध्येयवाद को लाया गया है । समाजवाद का नारा इसके खिलाफ बुलन्द हुआ है । मेरी राय में समाजवाद का सीधा सम्बन्ध उत्पादन से है । बिना उत्पादन के समाजवाद गरीबी का बटवारा होगा और गरीबी को हम में से कोई भी पसन्द नहीं करता ।

इसके बाद के तीन पैराग्राफ अर्थात 8 से 10 में राष्ट्रपति ने अन्न की समस्या और खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन का जिक्र किया है । प्रधान मंत्री शास्त्री जी ने अपने सर्वप्रथम प्रसारित भाषण में किसानों को सम्बोधित किया था । प्रधान मंत्री ने किसानों से अपील की थी कि वे नए साधनों को अपनायें और उत्पादन को बढ़ायें । उनकी यह प्रार्थना मुझे मालूम होता है कि स्वीकृत हुई है और इस वर्ष की फसल बहुत अच्छी रही है । इतनी अच्छी फसल कभी नहीं हुई थी ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने रक्षित भण्डार, बफर स्टाक का उल्लेख किया है । इस प्रकार का बफर स्टाक बहुत ही जरूरी है और ऐसे स्टाक के बिना बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोका नहीं जा सकता है । इसी अभिभाषण में सरकार ने यह दावा किया है कि कीमतें रुक गई हैं । यह बात सही कहीं कहीं भले ही हो लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि यह बात पूरे तौर पर सही नहीं है । मुझे इस बात का अन्देशा है कि रक्षित भंडार आवश्यक मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रहा है और ऐसी हालत में कुछ महीनों के बाद फिर से कीमतें बढ़ने लगेंगी और उस समय कीमतों को रोकना बड़ा कठिन काम होगा ।

हमने मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था को अपनाया है । यह अच्छा ही रहा है । मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था द्वारा हम ने समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था के कुछ अच्छे पहलुओं को, अच्छे तत्वों को अपनाया और साथ ही साथ मुक्त अर्थ व्यवस्था के कुछ अच्छे तत्वों को भी अपनाया । परन्तु हम आज क्या देखते हैं ? मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्था में मांग तथा संभरण का कानून काम करता हुआ मालूम देता है । उसी के अनुसार कीमतें तय होने लगी हैं । समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था में ऐसा नहीं होता है । ऐसा केवल मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्था में ही होता है । अतः यह स्पष्ट है कि जहां तक खाद्यान्न का सम्बन्ध है, वहां तक हमारे देश में मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्था काम कर रही है । समय आ गया है कि हम इसके ऊपर गहरा विचार करें और कम से कम खाद्यान्नों के हद तक हम उन मार्गों को अपनायें, उन मेजर्स को अपनायें जिन के द्वारा समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था में वस्तुओं के मूल्य नहीं बढ़ पाते ।

[श्री हेडा]

मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हम कभी कभी कमी की अर्थात् स्केअर्सिटि की अर्थ व्यवस्था चाहने लगे हैं। जब कमी होती है तब एकाधिकार, यानी मोनोपोली की परिस्थितियां निर्मित होती हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में मूल्यों पर लगाम नहीं रहती। आज हर जगह बेचने वालों की चांदी है। अतः समय आ गया कि हम इस कमी की, स्केअर्सिटी की, स्थिति को छोड़ कर विपुलता का आयोजन करें। इस दृष्टि से मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि जिस किसी चीज के उत्पादन का आयोजन हम करें उस चीज का उत्पादन काफी मात्रा में होना चाहिए। अधूरा उत्पादन कष्टदायक होता है। छोटी मोटर गाड़ियों की मिसाल ले लीजिये। अपनी आवश्यकताओं की आधी गाड़ियां भी हम पैदा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यह दावा तो योजना आयोग का है। मेरे विचार में मोटर गाड़ियों की जो हमारी आवश्यकता है उस का मुश्किल से पांचवां हिस्सा हम पैदा कर पा रहे हैं। आज हालत यह है कि काला बाजार फैला हुआ है। आज नई फिएट गाड़ी पर काले बाजार में दिल्ली जैसे शहर में 9 से 10 हजार तक और बम्बई जैसे शहर में 12 से 15 हजार रुपये तक मिल रहे हैं। क्या यह परिस्थिति वांछनीय है। या तो हमें इन कारखानों को उस कच्चे माल का आयात काफी मात्रा में करने देना चाहिये जिस से कि वे अपना पूरा उत्पादन कर पायें या हमें मोटर गाड़ियों के उत्पादन को ही समूचे तौर पर बन्द कर देना चाहिये। मोटर के बजाय टांगा चलने लगे तो इस में क्या बुराई है, परन्तु आज काले बाजार के कारण दिलों में जो कटुता आ गई है वह बर्दाशत नहीं होती। इस प्रकार मेरी यह मान्यता है कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये हमें निम्नलिखित कदम उठाने चाहियें :

1. वर्तमान कारखानों को काफी मात्रा में कच्चा माल आयात करने दिया जाये।
2. वर्तमान कारखानों को अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए प्रवृत्त, बल्कि मजबूर, किया जाये।
3. मजदूर और मालिकों के सम्बन्ध अच्छे एवं सुगम हों। मजदूरों की कार्य-शक्ति बढ़ती रहे और मजदूरों का मुनाफे में हिस्सा बढ़ता रहे।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of Order, Sir. I am sure you will agree that when the President's Address is being debated by the House, there should be more than or at least one or two Cabinet Ministers present in the House. There is at the moment not a single Cabinet Minister on the treasury benches. It is empty. There is profound vacancy on the treasury benches. It is too bad. Government is totally indifferent.

Mr. Speaker: I agree there.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was just here. He will be coming in a minute, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: This is no justification at all that he was just here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One is not enough.

Mr. Speaker: So I feel. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has come and he is as good as three. Then too I feel there ought to be one or two more Ministers. We have just begun the discussion on the President's Address. We give it so much sanctity and make it so sacred and formal. At least when we begin discussing it there ought to be the same attitude. Not even one Minister was here. Now the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. He is also the Minister of Communications. He is two Ministers. But one or two other Ministers also should be present.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am grateful to you, Sir. At least three should be present, out of fifteen Cabinet Ministers.

श्री हेडा : अगले दो पैराग्राफों में अर्थात् पैरा 12 और 13 में, मुद्रास्फीति, इन्फ्लेशन तथा हीन वित्त प्रबन्धन, अर्थात् डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग, का जिक्र किया गया है । ये दोनों पैशाचिक शक्तियां बराबर हमारा पीछा कर रही हैं । श्री कृष्णमाचारी बहुत ही सजग और चतुर वित्त मंत्री हैं परन्तु वे भी इन पैशाचिक शक्तियों पर हावी नहीं हो पा रहे हैं । लगता है कि यह उन की ताकत के बाहर का काम है । सच तो यह है कि किसी भी वित्त मंत्री के लिए आज यह सम्भव नहीं है कि वह इन के ऊपर काबू रख सके, भले ही वह वित्त मंत्री प्रगतिशील राष्ट्र का हो या प्रगत राष्ट्र का हो । फिर भी राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में इस का इलाज बतलाया गया है । उस में कहा गया है कि मुद्रास्फीति के खतरे का सही जवाब अधिक उत्पादन करना है । मैं इसी बात को इस प्रकार रखना चाहूंगा कि अधिक उत्पादन के लिये अगर हम मुद्रास्फीति या इन्फ्लेशन को अपनायें तो उस में हानि नहीं होगी । अगर हानि हुई भी तो वह उतनी बुरी नहीं होगी । उत्पादन के साथ अगर हम बेरोजगारी को दूर करने की बात को जोड़ दें तो मेरी यह मान्यता है कि मुद्रास्फीति से नुक्सान हर्गिज नहीं होगा । निर्माण मंत्री श्री खन्ना ने इन दिनों कई बार इस का उल्लेख किया है कि आवास एवं निर्माण पर काफी पैसा खर्च नहीं हो रहा है । मेरी यह इच्छा है कि इन पर न केवल वह पैसा खर्च हो जो योजना आयोग ने निश्चित किया है अपितु निजी पूंजी में से भी अधिक से अधिक इस ओर लगे, इस प्रकार का प्रयत्न हमें करना चाहिए, मध्यम आय वाले व्यक्ति अपनी सारी बचत लगा कर, बल्कि कुछ हद तक अपने खर्च में कटौती करके भी, मकान बनाने में संलग्न हो जायेंगे और यह एक बड़ी अच्छी चीज होगी । अगर इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति का श्रीगणेश हो जाये तो इस की वजह से एक अच्छी परिस्थिति का निर्माण हो जायेगा । इस लिए आवास निर्माण के लिये बैंक आदि से धन उपार्जन में जो नियम बाधा देते है उन सब को हटाना चाहिए और आवास निर्माण का कार्य पूरी तौर पर होने देना चाहिये ।

आज राष्ट्र के सामने एक मूलभूत प्रश्न है चरित्र गठन का । यह आम ख्याल है कि साधन कैसा भी हो, अगर उस से धन उपार्जन होता है या राजनीतिक पद प्राप्त होता है तो वह साधन ग्राह्य है । यही कारण है कि आज समाज में उन लोगों की प्रतिष्ठा नहीं रही जिन के पास धन है या राजनीतिक पद है । हम लोगों में से जिन्होंने स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम में भाग लिया था उन्हें ऊंचे नैतिक स्तर से भाषण देने की आदत रही है । इस सारे समय में उन्हें जनता से प्यार एवं आदर मिला है । उसी जनमानस में आज जो अन्तर आया है उस की ओर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए और यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि आज जनता हमारे शब्दों पर भरोसा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है ।

सही एवं वांछनीय कदम समय पर लेने चाहियें । इस में अगर विलम्ब होती है तो विलम्ब से न केवल हमारी प्रतिष्ठा को हानि होती है अपितु इस से उस कदम के प्रभाव में कमी होती है । इस दृष्टि से जब घूस एवं नैतिक पतन के सम्बन्ध में आरोप लगाये जाते है, जो कि आम तौर पर झूठे होते है, तब भी उन मामलों का निपटारा शीघ्र से शीघ्र करना चाहिए । उनका अन्तिम निर्णय उन लोगों के हाथों में नहीं होना चाहिये जिन के पास सत्ता होती है । अन्तिम निर्णय न्यायालय अर्थात् जूडिशल पदाधिकारियों के हाथों में रहना चाहिये । यही कारण है कि जब मंत्रीमंडल उपसमिति ने उड़ीसा के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया तो उस से हरेक

[श्री हेडा]

को सन्तोष नहीं हुआ। यहां तक कि जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति जिन का उस में नजदीक का सम्बन्ध था उन्हें भी सन्तोष नहीं हुआ। श्री बीजू पटनायक के वक्तव्य को बड़ा प्रकाशन मिला। इसका कारण शायद यह था कि लोगों को यह बात पसन्द नहीं आई कि ऐसे मामलों का निपटारा राजनैतिक पुरुषों तक सन्निहित उपसमिति के द्वारा हुआ।

हमारे मित्र राष्ट्र हमारे साथ बहुत अच्छा सलूक करते रहे है। आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में अमरीका, रशिया आदि अनेक देशों से हमें करोड़ों एवं अरबों रुपयों की सहायता मिली है। इस सहायता का हम स्वागत करते हैं। निस्संदेह इस सहायता से राष्ट्र को लाभ हुआ है और हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ पथ पर चलने लगी। इस प्रकार की सहायता के बिना हमारी प्रगति कठिन हो जाती, फिर भी सरकार का ध्यान मैं उस ओर खींचना चाहता हूं जिस का उल्लेख ऐटमिक एनर्जी कमिशन के अध्यक्ष डा० सी० एच० भाभा ने अपने भाषण में किया है। बम्बई में प्लुटोनियम प्लान्ट का हम ने निर्माण किया इस का उल्लेख इस अभिभाषण में भी मौजूद है इस काम को हमारे वैज्ञानिकों तथा हमारे इंजीनियरों ने बिना किसी बाहर की सहायता के, तकनीकी या आर्थिक रूप से, पूरा किया है। इस अवसर पर डा० भाभा ने कहा "इतना जटिल और मुश्किल काम बिना किसी बाहर की तकनीकी सहायता के हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने पूरा किया है, यह बताता है कि हिम्मत से काम लिया जाये तो हमारा राष्ट्र क्या क्या कर सकता है"। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि यदि आसानी से मिलने वाली तकनीकी सहायता को हम रोक लें तो हमारे उद्योगपति और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले हमारे तकनीकी वैज्ञानिक अपना पूरा ध्यान हमारे राष्ट्र की तकनीकी उन्नति पर लगायेंगे, और इस प्रकार राष्ट्र में जहां आत्म विश्वास का निर्माण होगा वहां साथ ही साथ विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत भी होगी। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस पहलू पर हमारा योजना आयोग पूरा पूरा ध्यान रखेगा।

प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री को मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों के साथ उन्होंने हमारे सम्बन्ध बहुत अच्छे बना लिये है और सुदृढ़ किये हैं। भूटान और नेपाल के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध बहुत ही अच्छे हैं। सीलोन के साथ भी हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे हो गये हैं। हाल ही में बर्मा के साथ भी हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे होने लग गये हैं। अफगानिस्तान के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध शुरू से ही अच्छे रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे सम्बन्धों में कुछ सुधार नहीं हुआ है। फिर भी हमारी कोशिशें जारी हैं और हमें आशा करनी चाहिए कि एक न एक दिन हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे हो जायेंगे।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति, जैसा कि आज विदेश मंत्री के वक्तव्य से स्पष्ट है, बहुत गम्भीर होती जा रही है। दक्षिण वियतनाम में कभी भी तीसरा महायुद्ध प्रारम्भ हो सकता है। मलयेशिया तथा इंडोनेशिया का खुला संग्राम हमारे लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। कांगो तथा और कई स्थान ऐसे हैं जहां कभी भी उग्र गड़बड़ शुरू हो सकती है। अतः हमारा मार्ग स्पष्ट है। विश्वयुद्ध को जहां तक हो सके रोकें, और राष्ट्रों के बीच विवादग्रस्त प्रश्नों को आपस में बैठ कर निर्णीत करने का प्रयत्न करें। इस दिशा में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ठीक तौर पर कदम उठा रहे हैं। हमारे नेता श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने जिस काम को आरम्भ किया था और जिस नीति को चलाया था, उस नीति के

ऊपर वह पूरा पूरा अमल कर रहे हैं। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वह दिन शीघ्र ही आवेगा जब हमारे वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री का व्यक्तित्व भी उसी प्रकार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त करेगा जिस प्रकार हमारे नेता स्व० जवाहरलाल नेहरू के व्यक्तित्व ने प्राप्त किया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, नागालैंड के सम्बन्ध में जो कदम उठाये गये हैं उन से पूरा विश्वास पैदा नहीं होता। निःसन्देह शान्ति कायम रखी जा रही है और इन दिनों कोई उल्लेखनीय हिंसक कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। फिर भी प्रश्न यह है कि यह जो समय बीत रहा है उस से हमारी ताकत बढ़ रही है या राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों की ताकत बढ़ रही है ? इस दृष्टि से सोचें तो यह शंका दृढ़ होती जाती है कि नागालैंड के विद्रोही नेता अपनी शक्ति बराबर बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं, और सच बात तो यह है कि किसी भी मामले में वे अपनी नीति से हटे हुए दिखायी नहीं देते। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे मित्र श्री अंसार हरवानी का जो वक्तव्य है वह काफी चिन्ता पैदा करता है। ऐसी हालत में प्रश्न यह उठता है कि कब तक हम इन लोगों से बात करते रहेंगे और क्या इस प्रकार की बातचीत से कोई लाभ भी होगा ? मैं समझता हूं कि समय आ गया है कि सरकार इस समस्या के ऊपर फिर से पूरे तौर पर सोचना शुरू कर दे।

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस समस्या की ओर आता हूं जिधर कि सारे लोगों का विशेषकर इन दिनों में ध्यान गया है। वह है हिन्दी राजभाषा की समस्या। हिन्दी राजभाषा को ले कर इन दिनों काफी भ्रमभरा प्रचार किया गया है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप दक्षिण में एक उग्र आन्दोलन उठ खड़ा हुआ। इस आन्दोलन के पीछे जो शक्तियां काम कर रही थीं वे निःसन्देह राजनीतिज्ञ शक्तियां थीं, और इसलिए यह आन्दोलन स्वाभाविक न हो कर निर्मित किया हुआ और चलाया हुआ मालूम होता है। इस बारे में मुझे कोई भी सन्देह नहीं है।

इस आन्दोलन में सब से बड़ा हाथ डी० एम० के० और वामपक्षीय साम्यवादियों का रहा है। उन्होंने अपनी पूरी शक्ति इसमें लगायी थी, और हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ तो जो गलतफहमियां पहले से मौजूद थीं, जिसको उन्होंने बढ़ाया और उन्होंने लोगों की मनोभावनाओं का अनर्थपूर्ण लाभ उठाया। इतनी ही खुशी की बात है कि उनकी शक्तियां सीमित थीं, इसीलिए यह आन्दोलन बहुत फैला नहीं। मद्रास राज्य में भी, जहां इसने सब से उग्र रूप धारण किया, यह आन्दोलन ज्यादातर कावेरी नदी के किनारों पर और मद्रास शहर तक ही सीमित रहा। कावेरी नदी के बायें किनारे पर डी० एम० के० का जोर है, तो दायें किनारे पर साम्यवादियों का। शहर में इन दोनों ने मिल कर काम किया। इन दोनों दलों में अहिंसा तथा जनतंत्रीय आन्दोलन के प्रति कोई आस्था नहीं है, अतः उन्होंने वह सब कुछ किया जो एक शस्त्र क्रान्तिकारी या देशद्रोही कर सकता है।

यहां मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि मैं अपनी सरकार को भी काफी हद तक दोषी मानता हूं। उन्हें चाहिए था कि इस भ्रमपूर्ण प्रचार को सख्ती से रोकते। इस ओर उन्होंने न सिर्फ कोई कदम ही उठाया बल्कि गत तीन चार महीनों में जो गलत प्रचार होता रहा उसको भी रोकने की कोशिश नहीं की। जो भाषण प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने आकाशवाणी से 11 फरवरी को दिया, मेरे खयाल में अगर यह भाषण एक महीने पूर्व दिया गया होता तो इस आन्दोलन के अन्दर उग्रता न आ पाती और लोगों का भ्रम दूर होता। यह नहीं कि इसके पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री या गृह मंत्री खामोश रहे थे। 26 जनवरी के पहले वे बहुत कम बोले और 26 जनवरी के बाद भी वे इतने स्पष्ट नहीं बोले जितना कि 11 फरवरी के अपने भाषण में उन्होंने स्पष्ट नीति जाहिर की थी। यह बात और है कि जो हिन्दी के कट्टर विरोधी हैं और जो हिन्दी को सदैव के लिए खत्म करना चाहते हैं, वे भले ही इस

[श्री हेडा]

भाषण से संतुष्ट न होने, लेकिन आम जनता को इस भाषण से बड़ा लाभ होता।

गत 15 वर्षों में हिन्दी के प्रसार के लिए बहुत कम काम किया गया । आखिर हिन्दी का विरोध क्यों होता है ? बड़ा और स्थानीय कारण तो यह है कि लोग हिन्दी को जानते नहीं है । हिन्दी पढ़ने की सुविधाएं न केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से दी जानी चाहिए थीं, अपितु ऐसी सुविधाओं के ऊपर जो भी खर्च होता है वह खर्च भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को देना चाहिए था। पर यह हुआ नहीं । राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर करना बड़ी गलती थी । आखिरी वर्षों में जो थोड़ा सा प्रयत्न किया और जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप हिन्दी को कहीं ऐच्छिक और कहीं आवश्यक तौर पर स्वीकार किया गया, यह भी बहुत देरी से हुआ । यह एक मामूली समझ की बात है कि अगर सरकार को समूचे राष्ट्र की भाषा हिन्दी को बनाना है तो उसके लिए इस प्रकार संगठन करना होगा जिसमें प्रत्येक शिक्षित व्यक्ति, युवक और युवती, अपनी मातृभाषा के साथ साथ हिन्दी को भी समझना शुरू करे । जब तक हम यह नहीं कर पाते तब तक वैधानिक या कानूनी कदम उठाने से हिन्दी को वह पद प्राप्त नहीं होगा जो सच्चे अर्थ में एक राजभाषा या राष्ट्र भाषा को प्राप्त होता है ।

हिन्दी की प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में हम ने जिस कदर कम ध्यान दिया है, इसकी जब कल्पना करने लगते हैं तो हमें आश्चर्य होता है । इस सम्बन्ध में एक चीज की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । हिन्दी के लिए न तो हम ने किसी अच्छी स्क्रिप्ट को स्वीकार किया है और न हिन्दी को टेलीप्रिंटर का माध्यम बनने योग्य किया है । विनोबा जी को आज हम राष्ट्र का सबसे बड़ा पुरुष मानते हैं । मैं विनोबा जी को 1935 से बहुत नजदीक से देखता आया हूं और मेरा खयाल है कि उनका दिमाग बड़ा रचनात्मक है और उनकी सबसे बड़ी देन अगर मेरी दृष्टि में कोई है तो वह है लोकनागरी लिपि । परन्तु मुझे खेद है कि भारत सरकार ने इस लोकनागरी लिपि पर गौर तक नहीं किया । कई बार जब संसद् के अन्दर मैं ने इस पर प्रश्न पूछे, तो मुझे जो भी जवाब शिक्षा मंत्रालय से मिला उससे यह लगता था कि उनको अभी इस का ज्ञान ही नहीं है । मालूम होता है कि जब तक कोई बाजाब्ता दरख्वास्त पेश न हो तब तक शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस स्क्रिप्ट, लोकनागरी लिपि पर गौर करने के लिए तैयार न होगा । मुझे आशा है कि अब तो कम से कम लोकनागरी लिपि के ऊपर सरकार अवश्य विचार करेगी । मेरी यह मान्यता है कि वह लिपि ऐसी है जो दक्षिण वासियों को हिन्दी से नजदीक लाती है । यह वह लिपि है जो एक तरफ़ हिन्दी को दक्षिण की भाषाओं के नजदीक लाती है और दूसरी तरफ नये शिक्षार्थियों को चाहे वे हिन्दी भाषी हों या अहिन्दी भाषी हों, हिन्दी सीखना सुगम कर देती है । इस लिपि के जरिए हिन्दी सीखना आसान हो जाता है । अब जहां तक हिन्दी को सीखने का सवाल है वह दोनों पर लागू होता है, हिन्दी भाषियों पर और अहिन्दी भाषियों पर भी ।

13.00 hrs.

विनोबा जी के विचार और प्रधान मंत्री महोदय के विचार लगभग एक से हैं, उन में लगभग साम्यता है और मैं समझता हूं कि आज जहां पूरा राष्ट्र इस बात को मानता है कि अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषियों पर हमें हिन्दी को लादना नहीं चाहिये उसी प्रकार अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषियों को यह आग्रह नहीं करना चाहिये कि जब तक वे हिन्दी नहीं सीखते तब तक कोई भी राज्य या केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुछ भी काम हिन्दी में न होने पावे । कोई भी राज्य या केन्द्रीय सरकार अगर अपना काम किसी हद तक हिन्दी में करना चाहे तो उस में हिन्दी अहिन्दी भाषी प्रान्तों

की ओर रोड़ा नहीं अटकाया जाना चाहिये । अगर उनका इस प्रकार का आग्रह हो तो वह आग्रह गलत है और मैं समझता हूं कि वे भी इस बात को मानने लगे हैं कि अन्य राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकार का यांत्रिक काम हिन्दी में हो सकता है । वे अब इस बात को मानने लगे हैं और जो भी बातचीत इन चंद एक दिनों में मैं ने अलग अलग सुनी है उस से यह चीज स्पष्ट होती जा रही है कि दक्षिण वाले भी अब इस चीज को मानने लगे हैं कि अगर कोई राज्य अपना सारा कार्य हिन्दी में करना चाहे तो उन को उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी ।

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दक्षिण में विशेषकर आंध्र और कर्नाटक में हिन्दी के प्रति बड़ी अच्छी आस्था है । मद्रास एवं केरल में भी हिन्दी का काफ़ी प्रचार हुआ है और वह दिन दूर नहीं जबकि दक्षिण वाले उतनी ही अच्छी हिन्दी बोल सकेंगे जितनी अच्छी तरह से कि वह अंग्रेजी बोल रहे हैं । जो व्यक्ति अंग्रेजी का विद्वान हो सकता है वह व्यक्ति हिन्दी का विद्वान क्यों नहीं हो सकता ? उस को उस में आखिर कठिनाई क्या है, विशेषकर ऐसी हालत में जब कि संस्कृत शब्दों का अनुपात मलयालम, तेलुगू और कन्नड़ भाषा में हिन्दी के मुकाबले दुगने से अधिक है विशेषकर ऐसी हालत में जबकि बंगला तामिल, तेलुगू, मेराठी तथा कन्नड़ आदि भाषाएं हिन्दी से कहीं अधिक समृद्ध हैं ?

हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के हितों में कोई विरोध नहीं है बल्कि उन के हित एक दूसरे में सन्निहित हैं । तेलुगु की प्रगति में हिन्दी की प्रगति है और हिन्दी की प्रगति में तेलुगु की प्रगति है । यह दोनों प्रगतियां साथ साथ चलेंगी इसलिए यदि आज हिन्दी कुछ पिछड़ी हुई मालूम होती है तो वह समय दूर नहीं जब कि वह उतनी ही समृद्ध हो जायेगी जितनी अन्य कोई भी भारतीय भाषा । अगर आज कोई भारतीय भाषा पिछड़ी हुई मालूम होती है और राजकाज का काम करने के काबिल नहीं मालूम होती है तो एक बार उस पर अमल काम करना शुरू कर दें तो शीघ्र ही वह इतनी समृद्ध हो जायेगी कि उस के अन्दर कोई भी कमी नहीं दिखाई देगी । अंग्रेजी या फ्रेंच भाषा में जो लचक या स्पष्टता मौजूद है वही लचक और स्पष्टता इन भारतीय भाषाओं में भी शीघ्र आने लग जायेगी । इसलिए मेरा अपना यह खयाल है कि हमें इस ओर बेदम उठाना चाहिए और हिन्दी के अन्दर धीरे धीरे हमें काम करना प्रारम्भ कर देना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य और कितना समय लेना चाहते हैं ?

श्री हेडा : बस, तीन, चार मिनट में मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा ।

इस के अलावा मैं इस सदन के सामने एक बात यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी को जो यह पद मिला है राजभाषा या राष्ट्र-भाषा होने का, उस पद को प्राप्त करने में हिन्दी भाषियों के जितने प्रयत्न थे उससे बहुत अधिक प्रयत्न अहिन्दी भाषियों के थे । सब से बड़ा प्रयत्न हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी का था । उन के सतत् प्रयत्नों और दक्षिण निवासियों के असंख्य बलिदानों के परिणामस्वरूप हिन्दी को आज वह पद मिला है । लगभग 55 वर्ष पूर्व गांधी जी ने 1909 में अंग्रेजी के खिलाफ़ आवाज उठाते हुए कहा था कि भारतीय भाषाओं को हमें समृद्ध करना चाहिए । भड़ोच में 1917 में गुजरात शिक्षा परिषद् के अध्यक्षीय स्थान से उन्होंने यह अपना विचार जाहिर किया कि हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा होनी चाहिये । उस के बाद लगातार तीस वर्ष तक वे इस कार्य में जुटे रहे । दक्षिण में क्या, आंध्र में क्या, तामिलनाड, मद्रास और केरल में क्या, हर जगह हजारों व्यक्ति जेल गये, लाठियां उन्होंने खाई, महज इसलिए कि वे हिन्दी सीख रहे थे और वे हिन्दी के राष्ट्र-भाषा होने का नारा लगा रहे थे । वह भी दिन थे जबकि यह हिन्दी, अंग्रेजों के प्रति जो एक रोष था,

[श्री हेडा]

उस रोष को प्रकट करने का एक अच्छा माध्यम बन गयी थी । अतः मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूं, खासकर हिन्दी भाषियों से कि हिन्दी को आज जो यह पद मिला है उस पद को दिलाने में महात्मा गांधी का और दक्षिण निवासियों के बलिदानों का बहुत बड़ा हाथ है । मैं दक्षिण निवासियों से भी यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो बलिदान किये गये हैं वे व्यर्थ नहीं जायेंगे और हिन्दी को वे बलिदान उसका सही पद प्राप्त करा कर ही रहेंगे ।

हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में गलतफहमी फैलाने में हिन्दी विरोधियों का जहां हाथ है वहां कुछ हमारे अपने नेताओं का भी उसमें अप्रत्यक्ष तौर पर हाथ रहा है । साधारण आदमी आश्चर्य में पड़ जाता है जब वह कुछ जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों को भारत सरकार द्वारा सर्व-सम्मति से किये हुए निर्णयों के आधार पर कदमों के उठाने पर सार्वजनिक तौर पर शंका करते हुए और बिलकुल नये और विपरीत कदम उठाने की बात करते हुए सुनता है । इससे देश में एक गलतफहमी फैलने में भी मदद मिलती है ।

संविधान में संशोधन करने का सवाल नहीं उठता । मेरा अपना खयाल है कि आफिशियल लैंगुएजेज ऐक्ट में भी संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । अधिक से अधिक एक प्रस्ताव द्वारा स्थिति को स्पष्ट किया जा सकता है । एक दृष्टि से प्रस्ताव का महत्व इस प्रकार के संशोधनों में बहुत ज्यादा है । फिर भी मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री ने यह जो अपनी नीति बतलाई है कि वह इसका निर्णय अहिन्दी भाषी जो नेता हैं, जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं और उस राय को जाहिर करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनकी राय पर वे पूरा पूरा विचार करेंगे और उसके अनुसार ही वह कोई आखरी कदम उठायेंगे ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस मामले में सजग रहना चाहिए । दक्षिण निवासियों की भावनाओं की कद्र करनी चाहिए । उनकी आशंकाओं को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए । उसके साथ ही साथ सच्चे अर्थ में और ठोस रूप से हिन्दी की प्रगति करते रहना चाहिए । केवल बातों से काम नहीं होगा । समय बहुत बीत चुका है, अब और अधिक समय नष्ट करने के लिये हमारे पास नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दी की प्रगति के हेतु अगर ठोस कदम उठाया जाय तो हिन्दी के प्रति जो आज यह विरोध दिखाई दे रहा है और एक गलतफहमी दिखाई दे रही है, वह नहीं रहेगी । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह प्रस्ताव पेश करता हूं और यह आशा रखता हूं कि इस सदन के सारे माननीय सदस्य इस प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करेंगे ।

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have the honour of seconding the Motion of Thanks so ably put up by Shri Heda, who is also from Andhra. I am also in entire agreement with the sentiments expressed by him.

I would now like to take paragraph 21 of the President's Address, relating to the language issue, which reads:

> "We are greatly distressed by the events in South India. We deplore the acts of violence which have occurred and extend our deep sympathy to those who have suffered. Doubts about the language issue seem to have agitated the minds of the people there. We wish to state categorically that the assurances given by the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and re-affirmed by our Prime Minister will be carried out without qualification and reservation. This is essential for the unity of the country."

This was what our revered President said in his address. Actually, we all feel that in view of what he, the highest in the land, has said, violence and all such agitation should cease. Unfortunately, even today the papers have said that there have been some casualities, some deaths and so on and so forth. Well, it does pain us very much. As the Prime Minister in his broadcast has reiterated all that Panditji has said once or many times, all acts of violence and agitation should have been stopped. But, as ill-luck would have it, agitation plus various other things continued and they certainly have dampened the spirits of those who would like to have a peaceful settlement of this affair.

I have also to say that our revered President's house, which he had given to the nation along with his library, was burnt down. It is a sad thing indeed. I say that there should be a spirit of give and take; nothing should be taken as a matter of prestige.

Our President, before he became the President of India I remember there was the question of colour bar and he very aptly said—I remember those words— "Hewn from the same rock and sprung from the same source." These are very great words—"Hewn from the same rock, sprung from the same source." As such, we in India are all one, whether we are northerners or southerners. So, I do feel that there should be a spirit of give and take and, I am sure, with the assurance given by the President and our Prime Minister there will be no further trouble in any quarter of this country.

He has referred to the Chinese threat and has said in paragraph 23:—

> "The increase in defence expenditure imposes an additional burden on the community and diverts, our resources from development. We are not engaged in an arms race with any country. At the same time, we are determined to be strong enough to repel any attack on our borders."

This is very reassuring. The fact that he has alerted us and that we are not complacent and the fact that the President made special mention of this augurs well for our forces and for our future.

Then, I come to paragraph 26 in which he says:—

> "Non-alignment and co-existence remain the essential planks of our foreign policy. We have always firmly believed that peace is essential for the progress of mankind. It is even more necessary for the developing nations of the world who have to tackle enormous problems."

In this connection, I have been able to bring out something that is unique in my opinion. It was on the 4th October, 1955, when delivering the inaugural address on Gandhi and the United Nations the President said:—

> "It is clear that Peace is not for the strong, but for the just. There will not be peace until men learn to be just and they will not learn to be just until they learn to renounce reliance on force."

This relates to non-alignment.

After this I would like to mention what he said at Moscow very recently, that is, on the 11th September, 1964. He said: "Peace is attainable, war is not inevitable." These are the words of our President.

He was born in a village, called Tiruttani, in a middle-class family. He spent his childhood days in the quest of becoming a teacher. Gradually he became a professor. He started life from assistant professorship or teachership, went to the Presidency College, Madras, then to the Mysore

[Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda]

University as a professor as also to the Calcutta University. It was the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was attracted by his greatness and learnedness and he was asked to be the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University. He was in Visakhapatnam (Waltair) then. He never looked back; he has always been going ahead. I cannot actually give full expression to his great qualities because he is one of the greatest men we have in this country. He has opened the Rashtrapati Bhavan to all. Anybody can go and tell him of his grievances or troubles. The great thing about Dr. Radhakrishnan is that even if he is not able to accede to your request, he does not allow you to come back disappointed. He always has a word of sympathy, a word of kindness, and the fact that big or small makes no difference to him speaks volumes of of his greatness.

He was the first Indian to be a professor at Oxford. In those days it was a very great honour. An Oxford man very nicely put it as "Nature's Oxford man". There is one other thing that I remember. When he was our Ambassador in Moscow .

Mr. Speaker: Why should....

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: I am coming to the point.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Why should we bring in the President. It is all done on the advice of Government. Government is responsible for it. Give them credit or criticize them. Please do not bring in the President at all.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: I am mentioning the point.

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: He has covered all the points that are necessary for the administration of this country. He has always been ready to give advice so much so that we can bracket his name with men like Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill.

I would have liked to see in his Address a small mention of physical education. That is the only observation I have to make. I know, how keen he is on the upbuilding of the strength of this country from the point of view of physical strength. He said this about physical strength—I wish, the paragraph had been in the Address—to the Finnish President.

Mr. Speaker: I have requested him not to refer to the President and his actions or other things. Everything has been done by the Government and the Government is responsible for its merits or demerits.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: I do hope that the controversial things that have been going on in this country will soon end with the great advice given by our President and that we shall have peace throughout. I had intended just to say a few words, but since it is not your wish, I shall conclude very soon. I can only say that as a cricketer I wish him a hundred not out in life's innings and as he is going out of this country soon for an eye operation, I am sure, I am voicing the feelings of everyone here in wishing his operation the utmost success so that he can resume his normal activities with his vision. If Gandhiji was called the Father of the Nation and Nehru the Architect of Modern India and Prince Charming, the revered President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, is our Rashtra Guru.

Mr. Speaker: It is really not a good precedent. I might agree with all the remarks that he has made and would have made All of us probably might agree with them, but it would be a dangerous field to enter into because if he makes favourable comment, somebody might get up and make contrary comments also. We cannot discuss the person of the President because everything that has been done has

been done on the advice of the Government. The Government is to be congratulated or criticized for whatever has been said. For the contents, the language or whatever is there—even for the script put in there—it is not the President who should be criticized. All that goes against the Government if someone feels that it was not the right advice given. No criticism should be offered.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: I bow to you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th February, 1965.'"

There are some amendments and I have to bring it to the notice of hon. Members that there were separate notices given by several hon. Members; some of them have been combined to form one motion. For the last two years our intention has been that we ought to have as few amendments to the motion as possible in order that hon. Members might be able to concentrate on those only and not go round and lose themselves in many others. But I find that a complaint has been brought to me that different hon. Members gave their amendments and had different objectives and approaches. As they have been combined, some have that grievance. If their being put together or clubbed together does them any harm, I will allow them to move them separately.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I should like to clarify for the sake of the record that the amendment relating to the language question which by implication is attributed to me also has not been given by me. I dissociate myself from that. I crave your indulgence to permit me to move my original amendment.

Mr. Speaker: He may move his original one. That will be circulated to the Members tomorrow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I hope you will permit me to have the voting on my five amendments separately. I had given separate notices of my amendments but they have been clubbed together. When the vote of the House is sought, I hope you will permit me to put them separately to the vote of the House.

Mr. Speaker: These amendemnts have been deemed to have been moved by the Members.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret—

(a) the failure to evolve a suitable formula to solve the language policy of the Union,

(b) that suitable action has not been taken to get back the Indian soil from the Chinese,

(c) the failure in arresting the rise in prices of essential commodities and the deteriorating food situation, non-supply of the promised quota of imported wheat to U.P. as also failure to safeguard the interests of sugarcane growers,

(d) the failure to uplift the backward classes,

(e) that there is no mention in tht Address in regard to the neglect of regional languages, encouragement of English and the creation of differences between North and South,

[Shri Yashpal Singh]

(f) that there is no suggestion in the Address to remove increasing corruption, nepotism and impact of bureaucracy,

(g) that there is no mention in the Address of deplorable law and order situation and administrative inaction and carelessness which is evident by the assassination of Shri Kairon and the faliure to apprehend the assassins,

(h) that there is no mention in the Address of the inefficiency of the Defence of India Rules, the arrest of the Communists at the time of Kerala elections and the maltreatment in jails of the members of Samyukta Socialist Party,

(i) that there is no mention in the Address of the withdrawal of jeeps from Community Development Blocks in accordance with the Prime Minister's assurance, and

(j) that there is no mention in the Address of the steps taken by Government to remove economic inequality." (1).

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret—

(a) the utter failure of communications on the language issue,

(b) that the Address has not made any reference to bring about total utilization of the unemployed manpower available in the country and to enthuse the general mass of people to be directly interested in the developmental activities in order to build a prosperous country,

(c) the failure of food policy in the country and in securing proper co-ordination in the admnistration of food policy, so that in spite of a bumper crop this year, the problems of food shortage have been as acute as ever,

(d) that demographic explosion stands threateningly poised to undo and to engulf our economic progress,

(e) that no steps have been taken so far to establish the institution of 'Lokayukta' analogous Schandinavian Ombudsman, and

(f) that there is no reassuring arrangement to counter the Chinese nuclear threat." (2)

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret—

(a) to note that the Address makes no mention of indiscriminate arrest and detention of the members of the Leftist Communist Party of India and other Leftist political workers and Trade-Unionists including Members of Parliament under the D.I.R. on trumped up charges unproven in a Court of law and of the failure of the Government to substantiate the charges in any manner although serval weeks have passed since the policy of arrest and detention was launched in December, 1964.

(d) to note that the Address fails to deal adequately with—

(i) the food and prices situation in the country and the failure of the Government to hold the price line;

(ii) the impact of unaccounted black money in the hands

of profiteers, hoarders and speculators and the failure of the Government to mop up the same;

(iii) the failure of the Government to devise a generally acceptable Official Languages policy in terms of the assurances held out by the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru so as to allay the apprehensions of the people of the non-Hindi speaking States as well as its failure to give equal encouragement for the development of all the national languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution; and

(iv) the failure of the Government to improve relations with neighbouring States and to resolve the deadlock in its relations with the Peoples' Republic of China or to have the aggression against India either by China or Pakistan vacated." (3)

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Koppal): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret—

(a) that the Address wrongly said that English will continue as long as the non-Hindi speaking people require it whereas the regional language of any non-Hindi State should be an associate official language till they accept Hindi as official language of the Union,

(b) to state that the Address has ignored to give a call to all political parties to join hands emotionally to establish national Government in the Centre and the States to meet challenge of China,

(c) that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to organise Voters Councils in all the Parliamentary Constituencies—

(i) to elect responsible legislators;

(ii) to educate them on rights and responsibilities of democratic State; and

(iii) to know the real public opinion in respect of important legislations." (4)

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of—

(a) the abnormal rise in prices of food stuffs and consumer goods and steps taken to check them;

(b) steps to recover areas of Kashmir in possession of Pakistan and any indication to recover the territory illegally occupied by China;

(c) the steps being taken to protect the life, liberty and property of those living on the border areas;

(d) the steps taken to offer security to the lives of political leaders;

(e) the security and firm administrative machinery in Nagaland, and

(f) steps to effect a radical change in making Hindi the official language of India." (5)

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I beg to move:

[Shri M. R. Masani]

That at the end of the moton, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret—

(a) that the Address displays in general a dangerous amount of unjustified complacency and self-satisfaction and gives little indication of the grim economic situation, of the great distress suffered by the people due to food scarcity and high prices, and of the fact that the country has been taken to the brink of bankruptcy as shown by the Finance Minister's statement in Lok Sabha on February 17,

(b) the absence of any indication of a policy that could effectively end inflation and create conditions permitting of rapid growth in industrial and agricultural producton,

(c) that, on the contrary, the Memorandum on the Fourth Plan referred to in the Address is calculated to lead to accelerated inflation and a general collapse of the economy and shows that no lesson has been learnt from the failures of the Second and Third Five Year Plans to fulfil most of their objectives,

(d) that the Address does not suggest a positive policy by which India may be able adequately to resist nuclear blackmail on the part of Communist China,

(e) that, while expressing concern over recent events in South-East Asia, the Address suggests the convening of a Geneva type Conference, not withstanding the fact that the present grim situation in that region is a direct consequence of the two previous Geneva Conferences on Vietnam and Laos respectively and that the Address shows a singular lack of understanding of the fact that the defence of Laos, Vietnam and Malaysia against Chinese Communists expensionism is essential for the defence of India itself,

(f) that the Address fails to express solidarity and support to the Government and the people of Malaysia in their resistance to aggression and to give any assurance of India's readiness to give military assistance to malaysia." (6)

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret—

(a) that in the Address there is no mention about the steps to root out corruption from the country which with its cancerous growth has corroded the moral fibre of the nation,

(b) that the Address does not mention about—

(i) the memorial presented to the President by the Opposition M.Ps., and M.L.As. and certain leading men of Orissa, alleging serious charges of corruption against the former and present Chief Ministers and Ministers of Orissa and action taken thereon,

(ii) arbitary decisions of the Cabinet sub-committee on corruption charges of Orissa Ministers without giving a chance to the complainants to substantiate those charges and about keeping the C.B.I. report a secret,

(iii) appointment of a commission of enquiry on charges

of corruption against Orissa's former and present Ministers when the former challenged the findings of the report of C.B.I. on those charges, and

(c) that while stressing the need for stricter monetary discipline the Address does not indicate the abandonment of arbitrary unscientific and wasteful projects in the country, more particularly Tikerpara Dam project in Orissa." (7)

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampure): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure—

(a) to solve food crisis and to check the rise in prices of essential commodities,

(b) to eradicate nepotism and corruption in administration,

(c) to apply the recommendations of the Patel Commission in whole of eastern U.P.,

(d) to check the fall in real wages of wage earners in the country, particularly Government employees and industrial workers,

(e) to rehabilitate properly millions of people migrated from East Pakistan before and after January, 1964,

(f) to handle the language issue which resulted in mass arrest in large parts of India and wanton shooting by police and military on the people killing and injuring many,

(g) to recognise and legalise all Indian languages mentioned in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India in regard to administration education and Central services, and

(h) to guarantee democratic rights to the citizens by withdrawing the state of emergency and releasing all political persons arrested and detained under D.I.R." (9)

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that—

(a) the Address has not laid sufficient emphasis on the failure of the Administration to foresee in time and take proper measures for preventing the serious developments that have taken place on the language question,

(b) no mention has been made in the Address of the progress of measures taken to give relief and reassurance to the innumerable victims of the holocaust that took place in the Eastern parts of the country in the beginning of 1964,

(c) the Address does not even refer to the indiscriminate arrests of innocent people especially members of the Muslim minority community under the D.I. Rules causing a deep sense of insecurity and frustration and does not mention about the wanton assaults leading in some cases even to death,

(d) no reference has been made in the Address to any serious measures particularly designed to reduce the backwardness in economic development of certain parts of the country such as Assam and Kerala,

(e) the Address fails to take note of the inadequate representation of the Muslim minority community in the various services and legislatures of the country, and

[Shri Muhammad Ismail]

(f) the Address does not refer to the continued failure of the Administration to recognise in practice the regional character to the Urdu language as guaranteed in the Constitution.". (10)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret—

(a) the failure of Government to take adequate measures to prepare the people, educationally and psychologically, for the acceptance of official language as laid down in the Constitution, in consequence whereof there was manifestation, in some States, of wide spread discontent and active hostility to the changeover.

(b) the failure of Government to take effective steps to hold the price line, and check the steep rise in prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities, resulting in unbearable hardships to the poor and middle-classes of the community,

(c) that the Address makes no mention whatsoever of the solemn pledge taken by Parliament to drive out the Chinese aggressor from our sacred soil, and betrays Government's lack of awareness of the potential meanace to India from the collusion between China and Pakistan,

(d) that in the Address while the development of a prosperous socialist society is claimed to be the basis of Governmental policies, no concrete programme has been chalked out for the advance of the nation towards a socialist order free from unemployment, exploitation and capitalalist hold over the national economy, and

(e) that Government continues to be wilfully negligent in its duty to strive for the amelioration of the economic condition of agricultural workers, and to ensure to peasants social justice and a fair deal without which agricultural production and development will continue to be in the doldrums, and the food problem will baffle solution." (11).

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of—

(a) the economic crisis and the shortage of foreign exchange which threatens the commercial and financial stability of the country,

(b) the continued aggression across the Indo-Pak border and the persistent anti-Indian propaganda in the Pakistan Press and Radio,

(c) the anti-national activities carried on by some Indian nationals over Kashmir and Nagaland,

(d) the failure to hold the price line and the acute misery caused to the middle classes and the people of the lower income group, and

(e) the tragic assassination of Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon who came to Delhi to interview the Prime Minister". (12)

Mr. Speaker: The motion duly proposed and seconded along with these amendments is before the House. Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker Sir, I am sorry to say that it is not possible for me or our Party to associate ourselves with our two friends who had come out here with their recommendation that we should accept this Address of the President and thank him for it. If it is examined very carefully, it gives an indication of the Government's poor achievements and their inexcusable failures. There are plenty of unfulfilled hopes and a reference has been made to them. There are unrealisable anticipations topped by bold boasting and, what is even worse, there is unconscionable indifference to people's sufferings caused by the Government during the last year.

We find that in paragraphs 2, 3 and 7 of the Address, an effort is sought to be made to create an impression that the Government has many achievements to its credit. Possibly, these were drafted having more in their mind the foreigners whose goodwill we have to win in order to continue to obtain the loans and gifts that the Government has been getting in such abundance at the cost of India's economic security. It may possibly deceive for sometime some foreigners but it certainly cannot deceive our people here because our people are conscious of the sufferings that have come to be inflicted upon themselves. I said, there is this unconscionable indifference to people's sufferings caused by Government. I said so for this reason. Paragraph 2 refers to the disaster that had overtaken our country on two accounts, firstly, on the passing away of the former Prime Minister and, secondly, on the cyclonic disaster that had visited our people in the South. But there is a third disaster which was caused by the Government itself and that was the food famine that came upon this country. For several months during the last year our people in different parts of the country suffered untold miseries and the Minister in-charge of it had himself to confess that he had failed in that regard and yet he was not good enough even to offer his resignation nor was the Government prepared to offer their own resignation for that abject failure which was caused by themselves. And the least they could have done was to express regret to the people and their failure to the people for having caused that food famine in our country. It was unnecessary; it was unmerited and it could have been avoided. But the Government has done it because of its insistence upon following these wrong-headed policies in regard to controls, zonal restrictions, land legislation and various other things that they did during the last one year.

Sir, while bemoaning the late Prime Minister I cannot but bemoan the perverse insistence with which the Government has passed the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution whereby they have taken away from crores and crores of our peasants their longest-established and traditional rights—and natural rights too—for peasant proprietorship and kept all the power within their own hands to be able to take away their lands whenever they want and for whatever purposes they want.

13.29 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

And, of course, we know what nefarious purposes they have in their mind such as cooperative cultivation and collectivisation of agriculture.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): Can the Government be criticised for a measure which the Parliament has passed?

Shri M. R. Masani: Certainly for misleading Parliament.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Parliament means your majority.

Shri Ranga: The bold boasting that I have said is for them to say that they are going to stop deficit financing. I am glad they have at last come to that conclusion. We have been suggesting for the past so many years

[Shri Ranga]

that this should be done. But are they capable of implementing it? If they are to continue to remain loyal to this Third Five Year Plan as well as the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is impossible for them because they have planned to spend such huge, enormous amounts of money in this country that it would be impossible for them to raise all that money either through taxation or by way of foreign assistance. Even as it is, they have already collected no less than Rs. 4,466 crores by way of foreign assistance. And they are now trying to go on their bended knees before them by offering this 10 per cent additional duty on imports and by raising the bank rate and by saying so many other things about what they are going to do in order to stifle our own economy, in order to please those people, and in order to recommend themselves to them for further loans and further assistance from those countries. Therefore, I do not think that while it would be possible for them to be able to raise even half of what they hope to raise for the Fourth Plan by way of foreign assistance.

In that case, what are they going to do in our own country? They can only raise these funds by higher and higher taxes. We have already had the foretaste of it from the railway budget that was introduced only yesterday. Similar things are going to happen in other States also. Of course, it may not happen in all States, because some States have already raised their land revenue assessment by 300 and even 400 per cent. But in all the States, anyhow, the tax burdens are going to be raised. If we examine how these tax burdens have been weighing upon our people, we shall find that in 1955-56, that is, just a decade back, the total collections at the State and the Union levels came to Rs. 767 crores; in 1964-65, the figure had risen to Rs. 2399 crores, which is easily three times the earlier figure. That being the position, would it be possible at all for this Government to raise any more tax burdens upon our people without crushing them and without destroying their production capacity and without causing a disincentive in all spheres, in all industries as well as in agriculture? I say that it would not be possible. So, they cannot raise these funds at home, and they cannot raise them abroad also. At the same time, they want to stop the safety valve which they have exploited up till now through deficit finance. How on earth then are they going to implement their Plan? It can only burst. Just as a pot would burst, if there is more and more fire under it, and the lid is put on top of it, likewise, it will break up. Just as that pot necessarily has got to break up, likewise, either their Plan would break up—of course, this Government would not break up, and they would certainly not vacate their seats voluntarily—or the people's backs would be broken up.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): What is my hon. friend's suggestion? No Plan?

Shri Ranga: That is exactly the prospect that is being offered by Government. Some of my friends are still dreaming of their plans. Is there a Plan now? If there is a Plan, why is it that the President himself has been obliged to say these words here in an apologetic manner? He has said:

> "Public sector projects will be implemented with greater speed...".

That means that they are going so slow like a tortoise. Then, he says:

> ". . .and they will be designed to give quick returns.....".

They are giving no returns now on most fronts. Then, he says:

> "quick returns to the community.....".

So far, they have only given returns to the officers employed there, and to

the various other people who have been serving them as contractors and so on, and also to the ruling party and their agents in various ways.

The President then says:

> "....quick returns to the community in the shape of production and profits.".

The public sector projects have shown very little production so far. As regards profits, everyone knows how notoriously low the profits have been, and as you know very well, many of these public undertakings are being run at a loss. I happen to be a member of the Committee on Public Undertakings; I do not want to divulge to this House what all is being placed before us. I can only say that the whole position is so unsatisfactory, and public funds are not being put to effective, proper and profitable use.

In these circumstances, how is it possible for Government to give any kind of incentive at all for production? Without production, would it be possible to increase the tempo of industrial development? I am glad my hon. friend in charge of Industry is present here. He will realise, I am sure, that we cannot raise the tempo of industrial development without more and more production. Where is that production now? Of course, my hon. friends opposite say that on the cloth front, there has been greater production. But what about the handlooms? What is their position? For so many years we have been asking for the setting up of a statutory board. For fifteen years, successive Finance Ministers have been coming and telling us that it is impossible. But, now, they are coming forward with that proposal. Therefore, they are going to make a beginning. I would like to know how many years it would take for them to rehabilitate the handloom-weaving industry. In the meanwhile, they have already decided to give a fillip to the powerloom industry which will only cause destruction and depression so far as the handloom industry is concerned.

Where is greater production now? What sort of incentives are Government going to give by imposing the 10 per cent additional duty on imports? And what are those imports? Most of those imports are for developmental purposes as the speech made by the Commerce Minister Shri Manubhai Shah himself will show. In regard to capital goods, the figure was Rs. 207 crores in 1964; in regard to industrial raw materials, the figure was Rs. 778 crores, and in regard to consumer goods, it was Rs. 213 crores. As regards foodgrains etc., that is, wheat and rice and others, it was Rs. 52 crores. Out of the term 'others', the bulk of the imports, the hon. Minister himself says, consisted of kerosene. Therefore, almost all non-essential imports have been eschewed. The other imports have already been screened and then the allotments have been made by Government. In the light of those allotments, many of the industries as well as the governmental concerns have made their own plans for the development of their various industrial enterprises. What are they going to do now? They have to push up or re-adjust their own cost structure and their own estimated expenditure. Are you going to expect them to import less? You cannot, because if you do, then the production plans and the developmental plans will also go away. The increase in the import duty would mean that they have got to pay more. And who is going to pay more for all this? Either the consumer or the entrepreneurs have to pay for it. And who are the entrepreneurs? More than one-third of these imports is being imported on Government account .Therefore, Government have got to pay for it. So, there will be more expenditure, and therefore, more taxes, and so we come back again to the starting point. It is a vicious circle. So far as the private entrepreneurs are concerned, you are going to make their production

[Shri Ranga]

costs go up, and when they go up, the prices naturally also have got to go up. Therefore, I come back once again to this boast of Government that they are going to keep down the prices. Will it be possible for Government?

Shri M. R. Masani: No.

Shri Ranga: A year ago, I hurled this challenge at this Government: 'Would it be possible for this Government to bring down the price level?', and I said 'No' then, and I say 'No' again. There is no prospect of it even today, and there is no offer at all of any kind of a scheme by which it would be possible for them to bring down the price level.

On the other hand, what has the hon. Finance Minister told us? On the very day on which the President delivered his Address to us, he made a statement before us saying that our foreign exchange position had become alarming. But did he not know it before? Did he not know it at least last year? Government knew it, and yet, what were they doing about it? They were living in hopes. And what sort of hopes? Hopes that were created by astrologers or hopes that were created by their own fertile imagination? Whom do they want to deceive? Surely, they can deceive everybody else, but they cannot deceive this import and export jugglery. The imports and exports have gone up. It is true that the exports have gone up, but the imports also have gone up to a great extent. Both of them have gone up in such a way that it was not possible for this Government to achieve any extraordinary results. Our imports have gone up from Rs. 1178 crores in 1963 to Rs. 1215 in 1964. The total exports have gone up from Rs. 783 crores to Rs. 855 crores during the same period. Therefore, we find that the imports are going up at a higher rate than our exports. That is natural because we have so little to export, and we have so much more to import, and we need those imports also.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Capital goods.

Shri Ranga: We need all these imports, because we want these capital goods without these capital goods, we cannot further the industrial development of our country. When this is going on, naturally, we have got to go on begging those foreign creditors not to insist upon the repayment of the loans that have already been taken but to agree to a postponement, and at the same time, on top of it, to continue to lend us more and more. That is what is happening. At the same time, we find that the prices are being given an upward spirit here on these various commodities.

Then, Government want to create troubles from the banks. They do not want the banks to be very easy in lending money for industrial development, that is, to all those people who are interested in it. So, we find that the interest has been pushed up to 6 per cent; that is the official rate; Government have themselves admitted it here; that the banks can charge up to 10 per cent. Then, there are other customers also; after having paid 10 per cent, they are expected to make a profit. Naturally, private enterprise is not so very keen on investing more and more money on development. In view of all these difficulties, how is it possible to achieve greater industrial development? You make money more dear. At one end, you yourselves come into the market and begin to collect money from the people by way of government loans, compulsory deposits, compulsory annuity deposits. Then when my hon. friend, Shri Masani, had suggested that there should be a number of unit trusts, one competing with another, Government was not prepared to agree. It went in favour of one monopoly, and it has met with the same fate that a monopoly like that ought to receive. When

Government comes in as a competitor to private enterprise, how is it possible for the latter to raise credit? With all those difficulties, they were trying to function. Now, having raised the bank rate also and allowed the banks and the Reserve Bank as well as State Governments to charge as much as 10 per cent, under these circumstances, there cannot be much of development.

In this development also, they have given special priority to all those industries on the government side, as well as on the private entrepreneur side to those industries which would not be yielding any results at all for many years to come. Therefore, there are not sufficient supplies of consumer goods, intermediary consumer goods, tertiary goods. In the absence of all this, demand is bound to be insistent, blackmarketing is inevitable, rise in prices is inescapable and rise in costs of production of various commodities also becomes inevitable. This is how the vicious circle is going on.

How is the Government going to break this vicious circle? It says it is going to do it through the Fourth Five Year Plan, for which they envisage Rs. 21,000 crores. I want the House to pay some attention for a minute to what is known in economics as the law of diminishing returns. Money is in my hands. Supposing I have a lakh of rupees. For every hundred rupees, I have got some value. But if I have a crore in my hands, not even a lakh of rupees will make much of a meaning to me. And when you place these tens of hundreds and thousands of crores in the hands of these gentlemen here, who never had known anything about a lakh of rupees when they were with Mahatma Gandhi, what happens?

Mr. Chairman: Why not join them?

Shri Ranga: In order to continue the old loot again? No, Sir.

The point is that they will come to lose proper value for money, so much so that there will be a tendency for them to go on wasting, it, to be indifferent when waste takes place at various levels in the administration as well as in industrial development. Therefore, it is a dangerous thing to begin to think in terms of these huge, astronomical figures as the costs of these plans. One of the reasons why my leader, Rajaji, has been suggesting that it is better that we go back to our own earlier habits and old practices....

Shri A. P. Sharma: 100 years back.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: To the village economy.

Shri Ranga:....and planning of financial provision from year to year, is that then instead of thinking in terms of 20,000 crores we have to be concerned about 4,000 crores, and therefore, we will come to attach more value to every rupee, every lakh, every crore. Thereby you can expect to work for and achieve better results in terms of the expenditure you incur.

So I say it is impossible for this Government to go on with this Fourth Five Year Plan. Let them make up their minds. Indeed, they seem to be doing so, but in a halting manner. Their Finance Minister can not be accused of being an ignorant man. He may be knowing less than my hon. friend, Shri Dandekar, in regard to certain aspects of public finance, but certainly he knows something better than the previous Finance Minister. He has been saying from time to time different things by way of caution to this Government, but he never had the moral courage, spiritual courage to put all these things together and give them a definite, well-considered advice that in this Fourth Five Year Plan, it is impossible to go on with this astronomical figure, that the objectives they have placed before themselves in the Plan cannot be realised, and what is more, that the Third Plan itself is now on the rocks. Therefore, even the targets they have

[Shri Ranga]

placed before themselves for the next 1½ years are not in sight; they have already been too slow in regard to many of these targets, which have got to be phased over the next three or four years, so that it would be easier for the people to try and co-operate with this Government in spite of its extravagance and financial ambitions.

Are they going to raise production in our country? Are they really so minded? They say so. But what are they doing on the food front? By bringing in this PL 480 assistance at one time, we thought my hon. friend, Shri S. K. Patil, was rendering a service to our country, because just at that moment, for one or two years we thought we needed that assistance and we could afford to go in for it. But what is the long-term effect of it? To act as a kind of disincentive in this country on the food front. And worse, to bring into the mind of the people, limited as it is, a sense of self-complacency, with the result that they have not been giving proper incentives to our growers.

The President talks here of their trying to maintain a minimum level of prices. Based on what? On some kind of arbitrary notion of their own. They are going to constitute an Agricultural Prices Commission. My hon. friend, Shri Patil, talked about it six years ago, within two months of his taking office as Food Minister; because in the first flush of victory, every Minister is very very hopeful. Afterwards, what happened? His schemes were broken into bits, and he could not implement them at all.

Now they say they are going to implement it. Where is the guarantee? Supposing they do implement it, in what way are they going to do it? Are they going to withdraw the 17th Amendment to the Constitution, that infamous amendment? Is it not working as a disincentive? Are they going to reconsider their land reforms legislation and reorganise and reform it, so that the peasants would be assured of the opportunities they would need, to develop for themselves? No, Sir. Now they have even come up with a new rule that goevrnment lands ought not to be distributed among agricultural workers on *patta*, even temporary *patta*. Therefore, where are the incentives?

Then there is also the other disincentive they have created by bringing in zonal restrictions. Their permits, quotas and controls in other spheres have also affected the agriculturists adversely because they have got to pay more for their consumer goods. When we raised objection to the kerosene tax, that infamous tax, the previous Finance Minister said, 'No, no, it is not going to affect anybody'. But the Commerce Minister himself has said that it is one of the most important imports now in our economy. Who is consuming it? It is the peasants themselves.

Therefore, the peasants are now suffering from these disincentives caused by higher prices for commodities needed for their agricultural operations and higher prices for consumer goods they have got to purchase, and also by these restrictions which come in the way of their getting the prices ruling in the market. Why should not the peasant be allowed an economic return on his produce? In the case of those people who are poor and vulnerable, why should not Government adopt a policy of placing foodgrains at a reasonable level, at a lower level of prices, so that they would be able to get them, while at the same time not doing any harm to the producer?

In all these directions, the Government have failed. On top of it, the Finance Minister comes and says, 'No, no' his *alter ego* has spoken at Durgapur saying 'no, no; the whole of the Fourth Plan should be reorganised'.

But later, he was dismissed by his agent here presiding over the Planning Commission. They say 'No, we stick to our 21,000 crores'. But these people seem very boastful; at the same time, they are not ashamed of accepting any kind of plain-speaking of this character even from their own President.

In spite of all his failures, one after the other—which he himself brings to the notice of this House through some kind of paper—the Finance Minister continues to stick to his job. And the Prime Minister, of course, is being forced to remain in his job. All my friends go on merrily with their round-the-clock time-tables of maintaining their offices.

Then, the President says that their should be better administration, honest administration. He says:

> ". . . results can be obtained in a satisfactory manner only if the administrative machinery for the implementation of plans and policies functions with efficiency, speed and integrity."

Very well. What about these Ministers? Should they not also behave in the same way . . . .

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): They are above suspicion.

Shri Ranga: . . . with efficiency, with speed, with integrity? They are above all these considerations evidently. So, I cannot congratulate the hon. friends of this Ministry here or the State Ministries.

13.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Then I come to the international problem, to defence itself. Is the Government itself able to look after defence effectively? I said some time ago that they have themselves not kept up or fulfilled their own promises. They said they were going to organise six ordnance factories. They said later on only four. Out of them only one has gone into production, another was going into production, the other two are to go into production two years hence. In the meantime suppose China invades us? So, we have to pray to God to see that these godless Chinese do not invade our country and impose their will upon us, which is the best way to defend our country.

Would it be possible for us alone to defend our country? Would we not need assistance from other countries? Indeed, the late Prime Minister made that confession when he sent round an SOS to all the countries all over the world to rescue us when the Chinese invaded us. Do we not need that aid today? If we need it, how are we going to get it? Not through conventional weapons alone, because China has already exploded an atom bomb. She is going to explode another. I am glad that for once the President has been advised in anticipation that China is going to explode it a second time. When the second explosion also takes place, our position becomes much more vulnerable. So, should we not seek this assistance, friendly assistance? And it has been proferred more than a year ago, by President Johnson. Why did we not immediately hail it? Why were we so churlish?

Then the Prime Minister came and said we would like to have it from every body, we would like to have a guarantee. Long before any guarantee comes at all—and if it comes, you will be giving a veto to Soviet Russia—should we not hail this offer made by the President of America and accept their acceptance, in order to be able to withstand any kind of threat, any invasion that may come in future, and to guarantee ourselves against this threat of Chinese invasion?

Unfortunately, this Government is very nervous when it comes to international affairs, for two reasons. Firstly, lest it should be accused of betraying the late Prime Minister, and secondly lest it should anger Soviet Russia. I do not think Soviet Russia is going to be angered in any way at all if we were to say to

[Shri Ranga]

America: "Yes, we welcome the offer you have given,—it is no good talking of an umbrella or any of these things—the offer you have given not only to us but to anybody who may ask for it; we ask for it, we are not ashamed of it."

Why should we be ashamed? Were we ashamed when we were taking from America nearly 50 per cent of the total foreign assistance that we have been getting from abroad? Is it not a fact that out of Rs. 4,466 crores of foreign assistance that we were getting, 50 per cent was coming from America alone—Rs. 1,161 crores by way of P.L. 480, and Rs. 1,193 crores otherwise? When we have no sense of shame and we do not mind receiving all this assistance, it is much more necessary, much more relevant to the facts of life of our country, that we should seek this assistance from America. If we do so, we need not be afraid of the atomic power of China. If we do not, and if we hang on to the dead ghost of these dogmas, we will be ruining our people. Here this is how I put it, that without indulging in inflation, without having to borrow so much more from abroad, without raising the tax burdens of our people, it would still be possible for us to develop our industrial production, industrial equipment, provided we bring down the cost of defence by at least 50 per cent. These Rs. 500 crores we will be able to save every year, and we can do so provided, of course, we accept a reasonable, sensible, farsighted foreign policy.

My hon. friend, the Foreign Minister made a statement this morning—he has only repeated what the Prime Minister has been saying—about asking these America, Russia and other countries to go into another Geneva type of conference in order to ensure peace in South Vietnam and Laos. Who was disturbing that peace? Not the South Vietnamese, no the Laotians, not even the Americans. It was the Communist Chinese—in the same way in which they have tried to invade our country and capture power in our country with the help of their friends in our country. They have been trying to expand the Communist empire over the whole of South-east Asia.

Let us not forget the fact that, just as in the olden days it used to be said that India's strategic frontiers in the West stretched up to Aden, so also our strategic frontiers stretch up to Hong Kong in the East, and if we have got to safeguard our future and our defences, and we can do so only by going to the rescue of these countries. What did we do? The late Prime Minister himself committed a blunder and I am sorry the present Prime Minister also continues it, in not raising India's voice in favour of Malaysia, in not going to the rescue of our good, sincere, steady friend, Tunku Abdul Rahman. That man had the courage, just when China was invading us, even while he was touring in Pakistan which was known to be a friend of China, to raise his voice in no uncertain terms and say that the hearts of all the Malaysians were behind India. And yet, here is our Government which has not got that moral courage to be able to stand by its friends. Just as it had betrayed other friends also in war time—Chiang Kaishek and others—so also, it is in danger of betraying these people also.

Let us not talk about a Geneva type of conference. Let us first of all say that, to the extent we can possibly offer even in a token manner, our army, certain regiments of our army, certain armaments would be placed at the disposal of Malaysia in her fight, almost unequal fight, against Indonesia, and thereafter let us begin to talk of peaceful talks, and negotiations. If we do it that way, then what is likely to happen is that the rest of the world will come to have some respect for us. Today nobody has any respect for us; from Ceylon, from Burma, from this end, turn anywhere you like, even

Africa or anywhere else, nobody cares for India, nobody has got any respect at all for these boastful suggestions that we are making.

We are today not a victor country. I never wish to be a victor. We are not even a really independent country because India is still subject to the terrible pressure, which the President himself has stated is still there hanging like a Damocle's sword over our heads. It is only by reorienting our policies on the home front, on the economic front, on the international trade front and in national affairs that we can achieve this—only by ourselves coming out boldly and saying, "Yes, we have planned badly, wrongly, we are going to be realistic, and so we would reorganise, reorient our plans and would go back to a system of public finance which can be controlled, which can be checked from time to time, which would be within the capacity, realistic capacity, of the people of our country in every sphere of life, spiritual, social, political and so on." We cannot win the confidence of our people and others.

14 hrs.

In conclusion I wish to say that this Government has lost the confidence of the people. Our friends have been talking about language. I do not wish to go into that, because the House has had a discussion yesterday, and it would have so much more also from various other people. All that I need say is this. When my friends, the Communist Party people, began to talk about *bandh*, did it prove a success? No. Why not? Because the public was not behind it. It is no good thinking that only the Tamils are exercised over this question. I have just now come from Kerala. Yesterday over the whole of Kerala there was a strike. Earlier there were strikes in various places. Andhra too is on fire. So is Mysore. Who is helping these people? Not political parties. My leader has been wise enough to ask our party not to go into this thing at all. I want my friends also to give the same freedom to their members as my leader has given to us. They are not prepared to do that. (*Interruptions*). We were always in favour of keeping it out of the political struggle. Leave it to the great man, Shri Rajaji and these people here. Let them settle it in a statemanlike way . . . (*Interruptions*). Your own Prime Minister is going to call a conference of the leaders. It may not be one conference. You may have to call many conferences before you can settle this explosive question. The most important thing is: why is it that all these terrible happening were there. So many of our own beloved citizens, and more beloved youngmen have come to be killed. Why did they rush into this? It is because of the pressure of public opinion why has the public given such a response? It is because of this parlous economic position; it is also because of the various other things that have been happening in their midst as a result of which they have suffered. They are suffering so badly and they do not know what to do, at the time of the elections, there are experienced people here for the Congress, lions of these elections who can get hold of the voters. These people go there. It is not only these people. From the panchayat samitis upwards, every possible governmental machinery is being pressed into service in order to 'samjao' the poor voter in a manner which they would not generally like in calmer moments. Thus they are winning by-elections. But you cannot win the hearts of the people and unless you win the hearts of the people, it would not be possible for you to implement the Plan, even an annual plan, any kind of developmental plan, anywhere. I warn this Government. It has lost their confidence. Unless it mends its ways, and reorientates its own policies in national and international affairs, there is an abysmal gap of misfortune and disaster awaiting not only this Ministry—I would not mind that—but also the people themselves. I can only pray to God that He may give some wisdom to these people at least for a little while so that they may behave as sensible people.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Sir, regarding the amendment which stands in the name of Mr. Manoharan and myself. I am sorry that I was not here when you called out the names. I request that you may take it as moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall do so as a special case.

Shri Sezhiyan: I move.

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to take adequate notice of the strong feelings of the people of South India and the recent flare-ups in South and aggravating the situation by calling in military as a result of implementation of the language policy of the Government of India."

श्री उ० मु० त्रिवेदी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को यह अच्छी तरह याद होगा कि पिछले कई वर्षों से, जब तक बाबू राजेन्द्र प्रसाद हमारे राष्ट्रपति रहे, संसद के दोनों सदनों को राष्ट्रपति का जो भाषण दिया जाता था, वह पहले हिन्दी में और बाद में अंग्रेजी में होता था । परन्तु यह प्रथा ली पिछले वर्षों में पलट दी गई। उस पर कई लोगों ने—और हमने भी आपत्ति की। हम ने यह कहा था कि जब उपराष्ट्रपति देवनागरी लिपि न जानते हुए भी भाषण को पर्शन लिपि में लिख कर पढ़ सकते हैं, तो फिर हमारे राष्ट्रपति देवनागरी लिपि को बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हुए भी हिन्दी में अपने भाषण को पढ़ कर सुनाने में आपत्ति क्यों करते हैं ।

हमारी यह भी इच्छा थी कि अगर वह चाहें, तो वह तेलगु या संस्कृत में बोलें, क्योंकि हमारे संविधान की धारा 120 के अनुसार पंद्रह साल के बाद हमारी राष्ट्र-भाषा हिन्दी हो चुकी थी और हिन्दी न जानने या अंग्रेजी सम्पूर्णतया न जानने के आधार पर किसी दूसरी भाषा में बोलने पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती थी । पंद्रह साल खत्म होने के बाद अंग्रेजी का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता था और उस की तरफ तवज्जह देने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी । अगर वह यह कहते कि मैं अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता हूं, इस लिए हिन्दी या तेलगु में अपना भाषण करूंगा, तो अच्छा होता । काश कि ऐसा होता फिर भविष्य में ऐसा होगा ऐसी आशा हम कर सकते हैं ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Sir, on a point of order. According to the Constitution, it is the privilege of the President to address Members in English or in Hindi.. Can we question that privilege of the President?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyway there is no point of order.

Shri Sezhian: It is a reflection on the conduct of President.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: There is no question of any reflection. Go to article 130 and read it again and again and interpret it for yourself. You do not understand its implications. Please read it.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के द्वारा कहा जाता है कि सरकार द्वारा संचालित प्रतिष्ठान घाटे में चल रहे हैं। मैं पूछता हूं कि अगर हम घाटे में चल रहे हैं, तो उस घाटे में ही हम को आगे बढ़ने की आवश्यकता क्यों पैदा हो रही है । जैसा कि मेरे लायक दोस्त ने कहा है, 21,500 करोड़ रुपये इस घाटे में क्यों डाले जा रहे हैं जहां से वे निकलने वाले नहीं है । यह रुपया किस का है, सरकार इस पर विचार करे । मैं तो कोई इकानोमिक्स का विद्यार्थी नहीं हूं और न ही मैं ने इकानोमिक्स पढ़ने की कोशिश की है । लेकिन व्यावहारिक बुद्धि मेरी है और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर मैं एक रुपया कमाऊं, तो पंद्रह आने तो मैं खर्च कर सकता हूं, पौने सोलह आने भी खर्च कर सकता हूं, लेकिन अगर एक रुपया कमा कर मैं सवा रुपया खर्च करूंगा, तो दूसरे दिन दिवाला निकल जायेगा और भूखों मरना पड़ेगा । यह एक व्यावहारिक

बात है, जिस की तरफ मैं गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

योजनायें तो चलाई जाती है और दूसरे देशों ने भी इन का उपयोग किया है, लेकिन योजना पात्र ही एक ध्येय नहीं हो सकता है । योजना के उद्देश्य की तरफ न देख कर योजना का ही अपना काम बना लेना एक गलत तरीका है । इस लिए अगर गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में पुनर्विचार करेगी, तो उस को इस में देश की भलाई नजर आयेगी ।

प्रेजिडेंट के भाषण में एक वाक्य यह दिया गया है, " हमारे देश ने अनेक दिशाओं में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है ।" मैं उन दिशाओं की तरफ इस सदन का लक्ष्य खींचना चाहता हूं । हम ने जो सब से अच्छी प्रगति की है, वह कानून तथा व्यवस्था की स्थापना में की है । क्या हुआ ? आज से पंद्रह दिन पहले सरे-आम सड़क पर दिन-दहाड़े दिल्ली से बीस मील दूर एक नामी व्यक्ति, श्री कैरों, और उस के तीन साथी मारे गए । आज पंद्रह दिन हो गए, लेकिन अभी तक मारने वालों का पता नहीं है । यह हमारे कानून और व्यवस्था का हाल है । आज हमें किसी आदमी का जीवन सेफ नहीं मालूम पड़ता है ।

एक जमाना था कि बम्बई में महाराजा होल्कर जैसा शक्तिशाली आदमी एक रद्दी के पीछे पड़ा और उस में एक नाचीज आदमी, बावला, मारा गया, लेकिन मुस्तैद पुलिस ने दूसरे दिन ही मारने वाले को पकड़ लिया और महाराजा होल्कर की इज्जत धूल में मिल गई । उस केस में जैसे मुकदमा चलता था, वैसे मुकदमा चला और जिन को फांसी चढ़ना था उन को फांसी दे दी गई । उस वक्त वह कानून और व्यवस्था थी और आज की कानून और व्यवस्था यह है कि एक स्टेट का भूतपूर्व चीफ मिनिस्टर, जो कि नामी आदमी था—वह अच्छा था या बुरा, उस से मेरा सम्बन्ध नहीं है—सरे-आम सड़क पर मारा गया और पंद्रह दिनों के बाद भी मारने वालों को पकड़ा नहीं जा सका है । यह इस सरकार की कानून और व्यवस्था का एक दृष्टान्त है । इस सरकार के पास कानून और व्यवस्था की शक्ति बिल्कुल नहीं रही । कोई भी इस सरकार की बात मानता नहीं है, कोई कानून और व्यवस्था को मानने वाला नहीं है, आज आप दिल्ली में कहीं भी चले जाइये, आप देखेंगे कि आदमी गली या सड़क पर पेशाब कर रहा है, औरतें जा रही हैं, लेकिन कोई परवाह नहीं है । इसी तरह हम रेलगाड़ी में देखते हैं कि लगातार लोग टट्टी फिरने के लिए बैठे हुए हैं और इस सरकार की कानून व्यवस्था को कोई पूछता नहीं है । मैं पूछता हूं कहां है आपकी कानून व्यवस्था ? जब कानून व्यवस्था नहीं है तो क्यों आप इसकी डींग मारते हैं । यह आपकी प्रगति नम्बर 1 है ।

प्रगति नम्बर दो का नमूना अब मैं पेश करता हूं । हमने प्रगति की है कर्ज लेने में । आप देखें कि देश पर कर्ज की मात्रा बढ़ती चली जाती है । हमारे सिर पर कर्जा बढ़ता चला जाता है और इस दिशा में काफी प्रगति हो रही है । हम को काफी क्रेडिट मिल रहा है, हम पर क्रेडिट बढ़ रहा है । इसका नतीजा क्या हो रहा है ? आप सोचें कि किस के वास्ते आप यह सब कुछ कर रहे हैं ? क्या आप प्रजा के वास्ते यह सब कर रहे हैं ? अगर प्रजा के वास्ते ही कर रहे हैं तो आज की प्रजा के वास्ते या भविष्य की प्रजा के वास्ते ? मैं तो कहूंगा कि आपने यह एक बहुत भारी भूल की है । आप तो राज्यकर्ता है । जो राज्यकर्ता होता है वह पिता के समान होता है । रघुवंश में एक जगह पर कहा गया है कि राजा क्या होता है । वहां पर कहा गया है कि राजा पिता होता है ।

~~प्रजानां पितरेवासौ केवलम् जन्म हेतवः ।~~

आप मां बाप हैं ऐसा सब लोग, गरीब लोग बोलते हैं । लेकिन आप पिता कैसे हैं ? आप तो शत्रु का काम करते हैं । हमारे यहां एक

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

कहावत है ऋणकर्ता पिता शत्रु: । पिता बन कर आप एक शत्रु का सा काम कर रहे हैं। यह है आपकी दूसरी प्रगति ।

अब मैं आपको तीसरी प्रगति की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । यह एक अति सुन्दर प्रगति है कि अनाज की उपज घटती चली जा रही है, निरंतर । उत्तरोत्तर वह घटती चली जा रही है । पांच लाख टन आप मंगाते थे चावल और गेहूं मिला कर । आज बढ़ते बढ़ते चौदह साल के बाद इस साल में उसकी मात्रा 63 लाख टन तक पहुंच गई है । उत्तरोत्तर उस में वृद्धि होती चली जा रही है : भीख मांगने की दशा हमारी हो गई है । ऐसा क्यों हुआ है? हमारे यहां गुजराती में एक कहावत है जो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । जैसे राजा व्यापारी ऐसे प्रजा भिखारी । आज इस राजा ने व्यापार करना शुरू कर दिया है और लोगों को भिखारी बना दिया है । भिखारी के सिवाय कोई दूसरी अवस्था हमारे सामने नहीं है ।

प्रगति नम्बर चार को अब मैं लेता हूं । यह है महंगाई की प्रगति । महंगाई उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती चली जा रही है । दो ढाई रुपये मन के हिसाब से गेहू हमारे यहां चौदह साल पहले मिला करता था और उसकी कीमत चौदह साल से बराबर बढ़ती चली जा रही है । आज दो ढाई रुपये मन गेहूं चावल की बात क्या 34 रुपये मन के हिसाब से भी वह नहीं मिलता है । बम्बई में कहते हैं कि चालीस रुपये मन पर भी नहीं मिलता है । आप को खाने के वास्ते गेहूं नसीब नहीं होता है । अपने यहां घी एक रुपया सेर मिला करता था लेकिन आज दस रुपये सेर भी नहीं मिलता है । हमारी दिल्ली मिल्क सप्लाई स्कीम वालों ने भी अब घी साढ़े चौबीस रुपये किलो कर दिया है । आज आदमी खाये तो क्या खाये । यह भी आपकी प्रगति का एक नमूना है ।

पांचवीं प्रगति भी बड़ी तेज है । बहुत अच्छी प्रगति की है कि मुद्रा स्फीति बढ़ा दी है । इनफ्लेशन बढ़ता चला जा रहा है बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और उसको रोकने का कोई उपाय नहीं सोचा जा रहा है । डिफिसिट फाइनसिंग हमारे ऊपर लादा गया है । अब उसको बन्द करने की कोशिश की जा रही है । जब कोशिश इसकी की जाती है तो क्या अवस्था होती है इसको भी आप देखें । एक रुपये की कीमत आज केवल सतरह पैसे ही रह गई है ।

छठी प्रगति हमारी यह हो रही है कि अंग्रेजियत हमारी बढ़ रही है । हम तो कहते थे कि अंग्रेजी भाषा हटाओ । वह तो क्या हटायेंगे लेकिन अंग्रेजियत बढ़ती चली जा रही है । कल कृपलानी जी ने आपके सामने एक नजारा पेश किया था कि कैसे अंग्रेजियत बढ़ती चली जा रही है । नए नए ढंग के पतलून पहने जा रहे हैं स्त्रियां और पुरुष ऐसे पहनावे पहनते हैं जिससे वे नंगे दिखाई दें। उस तरह के कपड़े पहने जाते हैं जिसे का देश से कभी वास्ता नहीं था । आप बाजार में चले जाय अंग्रेजियत आपको बढ़ती हुई मिल जाएगी । उन्होंने जो उदाहरण दिया था वह बिल्कुल सही था । अंग्रेजों के वक्त यहां उतनी अंग्रेजियत नहीं थी जितनी आज है । आज बच्चे माताजी पिताजी नहीं कहते हैं मम्मी डैडी कहते हैं और मां बाप उनको इसी नाम से पुकारे जाने की शिक्षा देते हैं । यह भी हमारी प्रगति का एक नमूना है ऐसा कई लोग मानते हैं ।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान सातवीं प्रगति की ओर दिलाता हूं । बड़ी तीव्र गति से हमारे देश में टैक्स बढ़ रहे हैं । ये बढ़ते ही चले जा रहे हैं आप कोई भी चीज बताइये जिस पर पिछले चौदह सालों में कभी भी टैक्स कम हुआ हो । तम्बाकू पर टैक्स, साइकल पर टैक्स साइकल के हब पर टैक्स साइकल के व्हील पर टैक्स

स्पोक पर टैक्स, सिग्रेट पर टैक्स. जिस किसी चीज को आप लें आपको उस पर टैक्स ही टैक्स लगे मिलेंगे। बिना टैक्स के कोई चीज नहीं है। मैं कल एक सर्कुलर देख रहा था जिस में बीमारों पर टैक्स लगाया गया है। अगर कोई बीमार हो जाए तो वह भी टैक्स अदा करे तब जा कर उसका इलाज होगा। मौत पर टैक्स तो हमारे देशमुख साहब एस्टेट ड्यूटी के रूप में पहले ही लगा कर चले गये हैं। टैक्स टैक्स टैक्स। सिवाय टैक्सों के और कोई बात नहीं। यह भी प्रगति का एक नमूना है।

मैंने बहुत सी प्रगतियां बताई हैं और एक और प्रगति का जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूं। आज सुबह सुबह मेरे पास एक सज्जन आए और उनके हाथ में एक अखबार था। बड़ा अच्छा खासा सुन्दर अखबार दूर से देखने में नजर आ रहा था। लेकिन उसको देखने पर मुझे पता चला कि ऐसे गन्दे अखबार भी हमारे देश में चलने लग गये हैं। उस अखबार का नाम है कान्फिडेंशल एडवाइजर। मैं ने इसको कभी नहीं देखा था। एक साहब मि० पाटिल मेरे पास इसको ले कर आये थे। इसको देख कर मैं हैरान हो गया। मैं उसकी न तो पिक्चर्स देख सकता था और न ही उसको खोल कर पढ़ सकता था ऐसा गन्दा वह अखबार था। ऐसे गन्दे अखबारों को चलने की हमारे यहां कैसे इजाजत दी जा सकती है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। यह क्या कानून की व्यवस्था है कि क्या आवमीन लिट्रेचर निकाले जाने पर हमारे यहां कोई रुकावट नहीं है? यह आठवीं प्रगति है कि हमारा उत्तरोत्तर नैतिक पतन हो रहा है। जुआखोरी बढ़ रही है। शराबखोरी को रोकने के प्रयास किये जाने के बावजूद वह बढ़ रही है। रिश्वतखोरी बेरोकटोक चलती जा रही है। रंडीबाजी जो चकलों में हुआ करती थी वैश्यालयों में होती थी वह आज कनाट सर्कस में आपको नजर आ रही है। यह नैतिक पतन है। यह आठवीं प्रगति है जिस की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाता हूं।

मैंने और भी बहुत सी बातें लिख रखी हैं लेकिन चूंकि मुझे दूसरे विषयों पर भी बोलना है इस वास्ते मैं उनको छोड़ देता हूं। प्रगति का एक नमूना यह जो अखबार का मैंने हवाला दिया है उससे नजर आ जाता है।

यह मैं मानता हूं कि सड़कें बहुत सी बन गई हैं सड़कें बढ़ गई हैं रेलें बढ़ गई हैं बिजली के नए नए कारखाने लग गये हैं गावों में बिजली चली गई है और ये सब प्रगति की निशानियां हैं रेडियो लोगों के घर में लग गये हैं यह भी एक प्रगति है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह प्रगति आपकी वजह से हुई है या कि यह वर्ल्ड का जो रेवोल्यूशनरी प्रासेस है उसकी वजह से हुई है उसकी वजह से ये सारी प्रगतियां हो जाती हैं? 21500 करोड़ रुपये अभी आप डूबो रहे हैं। ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हो इसको आप सोचें। पहले ही आप काफी रुपया डुबो चुके हैं। 1700 करोड़ रुपये का इनवैस्टमैंट करके आपने 119 करोड़ रुपया ब्याज का दिया है तीन साल के अन्दर। आपको शर्म आनी चाहिये।

सरकार पर जिस पंचवर्षीय योजना का भूत चढ़ा हुआ है उसकी तरफ मैं जरा नजर डालना चाहता हूं आप थोड़ी आंखें खोल कर देखें। अगर मैं सही शब्दों का इस्तेमाल न कर सकूं तो मुझे आप क्षमा करें मैं कहूंगा इन बेवकूफों, तोता ज्ञानियों, इन शेखचिल्लियों के पंजे में से गवर्नमेंट निकले। ये सिर्फ किताबी ज्ञान रखते हैं। इनको कुछ मालूम नहीं है कि दुनिया व्यवहार में कैसे चलती है। इन्हें यह मालूम नहीं है कि चने की झाड़ होती है या चने का पौधा होता है। ये बातें बनाना ही जानते हैं। इन्होंने हमारे सामने एक हौवा सा बना कर खड़ा कर रखा है। क्यों आप 21500 करोड़ रुपया बरबाद करने जा रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि जैसे

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

पहले कह चुका हूं कि और कर्जा सिर पर मत करो। ऋण कर्ता पिता शत्रु। शत्रु का काम आप मत करो। भविष्य की प्रजा के वास्ते आप अपना हाथ रोकें।

आज यहां पर इतने मिनिस्टरों में से सिर्फ रेलवे मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं। दूसरे मिनिस्टर लापता हैं जिन से हमें बात करनी चाहिये। मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आखिर हमारी डिफेन्स पालिसी है क्या। रक्षा के लिये पंचवर्षीय योजना कैसी, यह चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आती, जब मैं पंचवर्षीय योजना को पढ़ने लगता हूं। बन्दूक से हमें मारने के लिये दुश्मन तो कल आयेगा लेकिन बन्दूक परसों बनेगी। तब वह क्या काम आयेगी। मारने हम को आदमी आज आयेगा पिस्तौल परसों बनेगी हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना में। ऐसी पंचवर्षीय योजना की क्या जरूरत है। तुम तैयार हो हथियार ले कर। वह मारने के लिये आने वाला है उस से पहले तुम मारने के लिये तैयार हो जाओ. तब तो तुम्हारी पंचवर्षीय योजना है, वर्ना उस से कोई लाभ नहीं। यह कैसी पंचवर्षीय योजना आप बना रहे हैं कि हमला तो कल होगा और बन्दूक हमारे हाथ में परसों आयेगी। कब तक ऐसे चलेगा।

जरा चीन की तरफ आंख उठा कर देखिये। हम तो अभी तक चीन को एक गंवार मुल्क समझते थे। आज बढ़ गया। उस बढ़ने का कारण जो कुछ भी हुआ हो मैं पुरानी बातों को याद नहीं करना चाहता। गलतियां हम ने बहुत सी कीं। जिस को दोस्त समझना था उसे हम ने दोस्त नहीं समझा जिस को दोस्त समझ कर हमें मदद करने के लिये पहुंचना चाहिये था उस को मदद करने के लिये हम नहीं पहुंचे। इस का मतलब यह है कि दुश्मन हमारे सामने बढ़ता हुआ चला आया और हम दुश्मन को एक प्रकार से शह देते रहे। आज हमारे ऊपर एक आफत आ कर खड़ी है। जिस हिमालय को लांघ कर कोई हमारे ऊपर हमला करने नहीं आया उसी हिमालय को लांघ कर हमला करने के लिये एक दुश्मन हमारे सामने पैदा हो गया है। उस से लड़ने के वास्ते हमारे पास कोई तैयारी नहीं। हम उधर ध्यान भी नहीं कर सकते हैं, हम डरते हैं कि दुश्मन है। अरे दुश्मन का सामने करने के लिये हमें हजारों चीजें करनी होंगी। लोग कहते हैं कि जब जरूरत होती है तो गधे को भी काका कहना पड़ता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ताइवान से दोस्ती करने में आप का क्या बिगड़ता है। ताइवान उस का दुश्मन पड़ा हुआ है। ताईवान में हमारे कुछ संसद सदस्य गये थे तो उस के ऊपर चीन आपत्ति करता है चीन कौन हमारा दोस्त है। वह आपत्ति करने का क्या अधिकार रखता है। हमें जूते का जवाब जूते से देना चाहिये, थप्पड़ का जवाब घूंसे से देना चाहिये। हम वहां जायेंगे, एक दफे नहीं दस दफे जायेंगे, हम चीन की बात सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। ताइवान के साथ हम अभी तक हाथ मिलाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। दूसरे लोग उस से दोस्ती किये हुए हैं और उस को अपने साथ लिये हुए हैं। मैं ने अभी कुछ आंकड़े देखे। हांगकांग से पट्रोल चीन को जाने के। जब रूस ने पेट्रोल देना बन्द कर दिया तब अंग्रेजों ने हांगकांग को पेट्रोल सप्लाई किया, लेकिन वह चीन पहुंच रहा है। हांगकांग का एक एक आदमी अगर 100 गैलन पेट्रोल खुद पी जाये तब भी हांगकांग में उतना पेट्रोल नहीं बिक सकता जितना पेट्रोल वहां से चीन पहुंचता है। हम ने कोई आपत्ति नहीं की। व्यापारियों का व्यापार बढ़ता चला जाता है, लेकिन हम ने अपनी आखें नहीं खोलीं। हर एक देश अपनी आखें खोलता है, मगर हम नहीं चेत रहे हैं।

जब मैं इस डिफेन्स पालिसी पर बोल रहा हूं तब मेरे सामने ईस्ट पाकिस्तान का भी सवाल आता है, तब मेरे सामने काश्मीर

का सवाल भी आता है, उसी तरह से मेरे सामने एक नई आफत नागालैंड का सवाल भी आता है। यह सब चीजें, पाकिस्तान, काश्मीर, नागालैंड आज हमारे सामने किस वजह से हैं। एक ही कारण है कि हम सिर्फ एक बात सीखे हैं। कमजोर कमजोर क्या। वह यह कि जो आदमी डंडे मारेंगे हम उस के सामने झुकेंगे। जो लाठी उठाये उस के सामने झुक जायेंगे, जिस को अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं अपीजमेंट पालिसी (appeasement policy) राजी करना। इस राजी करने से हमें नुकसान होता है। हम काश्मीर वालों को राजी करने गये। वहां पर किस को राजी करना चाहा। शेख अब्दुल्ला को और मदुला साराभाई को। वह गुजराती अम्बालाल साराभाई की लड़की, उस का काश्मीर में क्या रक्खा हुआ है। वह जबर्दस्ती लट्ठ लिये हमारे पीछे घूमती है और यहां घूमती है। मालूम नहीं हमारी कांग्रेस में वह है या नहीं। कांग्रेस वाले पता नहीं उस को क्या कहते हैं। आज हम न पाकिस्तान का सामना करने के लिये तैयार हैं न किसी और का। उस के पास जो हमारी इतनी भूमि है उस को वापस लेने के लिये भी हम ने तैयारी नहीं की। चीन ने हमला कर के जो हमारी 18 हजार वर्ग मील भूमि दबा कर रख ली है उस को हम वापस ले लें, इस के लिये भी हमारे यहां कोई तैयारी नहीं। इस सारे हैडेस को देखने से कहीं कोई एक शब्द भी इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा हुआ नहीं दिखाई देता है। क्या हम भूल गये कि सारे सदन ने मिल कर कसम खाई थी कि जब तक अपनी एक एक इंच भूमि को हम वापस नहीं ले लेंगे तब तक हम सन्तोष से नहीं बैठेंगे। क्या यह सब फजूल की बातें थीं, क्या सिर्फ वह थप्पड़ उड़ाने की बात थी। क्या वह सारी बातें हम भूल गये। क्या जवाहरलाल जी सवर्ग चले गये तो उन के साथ हम ने यह बात भी स्वर्ग में भेज दी।

आज के हमारे राजनीतिज्ञ जब कहते हैं कि गुटबन्दी से पृथक रहो, सहअस्तित्व का ढिंढोरा पीटो, तब क्या वे भूल जाते हैं कि किस प्रकार का सहअस्तित्व, किस के साथ सहअस्तित्व, किस के साथ बिना लगाव की नीति, किस के साथ गुटबन्दी से पृथकता। आज हम ने किस प्रकार गुटबन्दी से पृथकता हासिल की है। क्या बात है कि इजराइल के साथ हम दोस्ती नहीं करते। इस लिये नहीं कि हम रूस से डरते हैं, बल्कि इस लिये कि हम अरबों से डरते हैं और दूसरे पड़ोसी मुल्कों से डरते हैं। अगर हम डरते नहीं हैं तो कह सकते हैं कि हमारी बिल्कुल बिना लगाव की नीति है, तुम भी हमारे दोस्त हो और यह भी हमारे दोस्त हैं, अगर तुम आपस में लड़ोगे तो हम कहेंगे कि लड़ने की कोशिश मत करो। हमें इजराइल से सबक सीखना है कि आज 20 लाख की प्रजा 7 करोड़ अरबों के सामने छाती तान खड़ी है और जमी हुई है। इस बहादुरी के लिये हम को पीठ ठोंकनी चाहिये। क्यों हम मलयेशिया का साथ नहीं देते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। एक छोटा सा मुल्क मलयेशिया आज खड़ा हुआ है उस इंडोनेशिया का सामना करने के लिये जिस इंडोनेशिया को चीन की पूरी मदद मिली हुई है।

एक बात आप से और कह दूं। जो सारे कानूनों की लिस्ट दी गई है यह उस के सम्बन्ध में है। जो हमारे डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स हैं, उन में लिखा है कि :

"There shall be a uniform civil code for the whole country."

आज आप एक सिविल कोड को क्यों भूल गये हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। अभी तक हम ने तमाम महिलाओं के लिये बड़े बड़े भाषण दिये, लम्बी लम्बी बातें कहीं। गैरकानूनी कानून महिलाओं के लिये बना दिये। हिन्दू आदमियों को जो अधिकार मिले उन से चौगुने अधिकार उन की स्त्रियों को प्राप्त हो गये लेकिन बेचारी मुसलिम

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

महिला को हम एक भी कानून देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। अभी तक उस के विवाह के सम्बन्ध में कोई कानून बनाने के लिये तैयार नहीं उस को कोई हक देने के लिये तैयार नहीं। समुर जिन्दा है, मर्द मर जाता है तो उस की बेवा के वास्ते कोई चारा नहीं है मुसलिम ला में। उस को फूटी कौड़ी भी नहीं मिलेगी। उस के पास इस के अलावा कोई तरीका नहीं है कि या तो वह भीख मांगे या दूसरी शादी कर ले। उस के वास्ते क्यों कानून नहीं बनाया जाता है। क्यों हम डर रहे है कि फलाना आदमी या ढिकाना आदमी नाराज हो जायेगा।

अन्त में मैं दो वाक्य और कहना चाहता हूं भाषा नीति के सम्बन्ध में। हम को यह भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि हम ने जो तक संस्कृत को प्रोत्साहन देने के वास्ते जो कोशिश करनी चाहिये थी, वह नहीं की। इजराइल ने मरी हुई भाषा हिब्र को जिन्दा कर के सारे मुल्क में फैला दिया लेकिन हम संस्कृत को नहीं फैला सकते। इसी तरह से सिंधियों की भाषा सिंधी है। सिंधी लोग हमारे वास्ते मर गये, सिंध के हम ने टुकड़े किये, उन को यहां बुलाया, लेकिन उन की भाषा को हम ने अभी तक कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया। इस की ओर तवज्जह देने के लिये इसअभिभाषण में कोई बात नहीं कही गई है। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो प्रस्ताव श्री हेडा साहब ने रक्खा है उस का मुझे दिलसोजी के साथ अनुमोदन तो करना ही होगा।

14.29 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifty-fifth Report

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th February, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th February, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

14.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 368)

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं उक्त विधेयक को पेश करता हूं।

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14.30½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Articles 124 and 220)

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I introduce the Bill.

14.31 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 13A, amendment of section 293 etc.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : (कैराना) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि कम्पनी अधिनियम, १९५६ में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

14.31½ hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS (AMENDMENT) BILL— *Contd.*

(Amendment of sections 3, 4 etc.) by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath on the 18th December, 1964:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

He has taken sixteen minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, on the 18th of December, when the House adjourned, I had the honour of making a brief speech in the course of moving the Bill. I then observed that the ministers, that the governmental setup in independent India has tried to build nourished on the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and the sages and saints who have preceded him, a perquisitive society; that is to say the perquisites that attach to their offices are, more often than not, more than the salaries themselves. I then did not substantiate or reinforce that statement of mine by figures but today I have been able to collect the necessary figures to support my contention.

The Ministers' salaries were fixed by an Act of 1952 and the House, I am sure, is well aware of the amounts that are payable to Ministers by way of salaries. Now, Sir, by way of allowances here are some revealing figures. By a notification of the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry on the 1st May, 1962 the following amendments were made to the rules under this Act. As far as residence

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 19-2-1965.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

is concerned, the rule provides that a Cabinet Minister and a Minister of State shall be allotted a residence whose standard rent does not exceed Rs. 650 per month, and a Deputy Minister shall be allotted a residence whose standard rent does not exceed Rs. 350 per month.

The furniture, it is astounding, it is almost a sub-astronomical figure—I would not say astronomical, but a sub-astronomical figure. The value of the furniture permissible or allowed to a Minister free—he can get it at his own cost—for a Minister and a Minister of State, the value of it comes—I do not know, Sir, whether you know it, I think you know it—to Rs. 32,000; and for a Deputy Minister it comes to Rs. 16,000. That is the value of the free furniture.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): For each period of office.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, whether he is in office for one year or for six months, or for five years.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): While he is in office.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes while he is in office. It is Rs. 32,000 for a Cabinet Minister and for a Minister of State, both are on a par with each other.

Then, as regards electrical appliances—I suppose by that is meant frigidaire, radio and other things....

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): No radio.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Frigidaire, heaters and coilers, to keep you cool, and to warm you up when you are cold.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): To give you a cold drink when you go there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I think you should test if for yourself. She can speak, Members from the Congress Party can speak from experience. We rarely visit them in their homes.

Electrical appliances are of the value of Rs. 6,500. And there has been no distinction between a Cabinet Minister, a Minister of State and a Deputy Minister in this respect, all are on par. This was done by another amendment on the 9th September, 1964. The furniture and electrical appliances were, sort of pooled together, and the total value allowable to a Cabinet Minister and Minister of State on account of furniture and electrical appliances is Rs. 38,500 while he is in office; and for a Deputy Minister Rs. 22,500 while he is in office.

Shri Shinkre: Very socialistic.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Socialistic pattern? I think it is more patter than pattern, that is minus the 'n'.

I do not wish to go into the rather complicated matter of T.As allowable to Ministers, because there the Ministers and Members are not on a par. A Minister can travel about with his family and children. The Act says "legitimate children"—I mean, that is what the Act says, I am not coining anything or saying anything from my imagination, I am reading from the Act—legitimate children and also step children. Both are included in the term 'family'. (*Interruption*). I am not cognizant of these matters.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Uttar innocence!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So, the family includes step-children, and the wife, of course—I am sorry, I forget.

Shri Shinkre: No foster children?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No foster children.

An hon. Member: Wives also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only 'wife' it says.

Grant of allowance for medical treatment is, of course, not specifically provided. But medical treatment also, to him and the members of his family, is provided free.

Then, motor car, a major item. We have had the controversy, the discussion, on the small car and all that here. And Ministers have held forth sermons to Members that they should go in for Indian cars, small cars, that Government is trying its level best to produce a small car, like Volkswagen of Germany, for the ordinary Indian. But I would like to know if the Minister of State, Shri Hathi, can enlighten us on this point as to how many Ministers, of Cabinet rank and State, and Deputy Ministers have got Indian cars and how many have got foreign luxury cars. I hope he will place figures with regard to this on the Table. And I would like that what they preach to others they practise themselves:

परोपदेशे पांडित्यम्
प्रतीव सुकरं नृणाम् ।

The *upadesh* they give to others, let them put into practice themselves.

Shri Hathi: I have an Ambassador

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know, he is not guilty of it.

An hon. Member: And the Prime Minister also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But about his colleagues, I would like to have facts with regard to them.

Then there is an Extraordinary Gazette notification on the 30th October, 1964 which is rather mysterious. It reads as follows:

"There shall be granted, with effect from the 28th May, 1964" —that is to say, the day after Jawaharlal Nehru passed away, he passed away on the 27th of May,—and they made this provision with effect from the day following his death; and from 28th May it has been granted to the Prime Minister, and to other Ministers from another date, with effect from 12th August, 1952 to every other Cabinet Minister—not Minister of State—

"a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 per month".

I would like to know, and the House too would like to know, I am sure, what this exactly means in effect, whether Cabinet Minister could draw this, not from that date, but whether they could draw this sum with retrospective effect. I do not know why it was made at all. I think Shri Nehru used to draw a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 a month—I do not know what it was; perhaps it was not that. Therefore, now the Prime Minister has put himself on a par with other Cabinet Ministers with regard to this. But, Sir, for the Prime Minister the date is 28th May,—that is, for Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri—and for other Cabinet Ministers it is with retrospective effect (*Interruption*). Whether they can draw this allowance with retrospective effect is the question. For them it is from 12th August, 1952.

Now, I would seek the indulgence of the House to cite certain figures in respect of other democratic countries with regard to the proportion of emoluments that subsist between the salaries of the Prime Minister and other Ministers on the one hand and the salaries of Members of Parliament on the other in those countries. These are revealing. In the United Kingdom—these figures are before the Labour Government—raised the salaries by, I think, a few hundred pounds, that is before October 15, 1964, Cabinet Ministers were paid a salary of £5000—the Prime Minister was paid at a higher figure of, I think, £10,000—Ministers of State were paid £3,750 and the salary of a Member of the House of Commons at that

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamah]

time was—it is more now because the salaries have been raised—was £1,750. So the proportion was not more than 1:3.

An hon. Member: Annual figures?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes. In Canada, the Prime Minister is paid 25,000 dollars—Canadian dollars I believe—and other Cabinet Ministers are paid 15,000 dollars. A Member of the House of Commons in Canada gets a salary of 8000 dollars. So the proportion again is 1:3. In the United States of America—we call it an imperialist country, a capitalist country and all that my friend Shri Hiren Mukerjee is never tired of repeating that it is a leading capitalist country and all that—the Cabinet Members or the Secretaries of the President get 25000 dollars and a Member of the House of Representatives or the lower House as well as a Senator gets a salary of 22500 dollars—25000 dollars for a Minister and 22,500 for a member of the American Congress. I do not want to tire the House by citing the various facilities and amenities provided to Members of Parliament and to Ministers in these Countries.

In our country we find that the salary of a Member is only Rs. 200 while a Cabinet Minister gets Rs. 2,250 or Rs. 2,500—I am not sure what it is because there have been various changes .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is Rs. 2250.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For a member it was only Rs. 400 till last September and now it is Rs. 500. A Minister's salary is nearly five times that. The proportion is 1:5. We claim to be a more socialistic and democratic country than the United States of America or the United Kingdom.

Shri Hathi: Add the daily allowance and then what does it come to?

Shri Sezhiyan: Daily allowance does not form part of salary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I accept that challenge. Ministers, when they travel about the country during or after a session, draw travelling and daily allowance. Travelling allowances drawn by Ministers—I know about Madhya Pradesh—off-session have been more than one-and-a-half times their salaries themselves. I am not pleading for a completely and absolutely egalitarian order and saying that the salaries of ministers and Members must be equal. What I say is that there must be equity.

As you are well aware, a Minister as well as a Member has got only, as biology tells us, one stomach, one brain and one heart. Of course, biology further tells us that the size of brain and heart varies within small limits, and only the stomach can vary within larger limits. But even conceding that, I am sure the House will agree that the present scale of salaries of ministers together with allowances should be drastically curtailed —I mean that the perquisites should be curtailed, if not abolished; the salaries may remain the same, or even be raised a little.

Therefore, my Bill seeks to provide for it. The Ministers may be given a higher salary, but let us have a straight account. The Members have to pay for everything. They have to pay for electricity, water and everything else. Let us have a straight account and let the Ministers also pay as the Members do. Let them be paid a higher salary of Rs. 2,500 for Cabinet Ministers and Rs. 2000 for other Ministers. Let them have a standard scale of furniture just as we Members have got and for anything more than that they must pay. I am glad that so far as electricity and water charges are concerned since the hullabaloo in the House and outside in the Press the Ministers have imposed a voluntary ceiling of Rs. 200 on themselves so far as water and electricity charges are concerned. As far cars, my amendment seeks to provide that the advance payable

to them on account of a motor car should not exceed Rs. 12000. They should go in for an Indian car and not for a foreign car.

I, therefore, move that my Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act 1952, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

> "That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

1½ hours have been allotted for this Bill out of which 30 minutes have already been taken. May I know how many hon. Members want to participate in this?

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): The time may be extended. There are many hon. Members who want to speak.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One hour is always up your sleeve. You have done it before. You have even extended the time by two hours. We ask only for an hour more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will see. Hon. Members may have five minutes each.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I support Shri Kamath's contention and his Bill. The British have gone from this country, but the ways of the British have remained with us. More particularly, it has remained with us in the show and pomp that is attached to the Ministers. My belief is that the salaries that the Ministers are receiving is in disparity with the salaries of Members of Parliament. As Shri Kamath just now pointed out, in the United States and in the United Kingdom there is not so much of disparity. When we talk of disparity among the income of various standards of people, we in Parliament have a complaint that we are paid less and the Ministers are paid more. That disparity should be removed.

We are Members of the same House. Why should the Ministers get those facilities which the Members of Parliament do not get. We do not get even a ten paise stamp while the Ministers get free serivce stamps. They get all electrical appliances while we do not get even a frigidaire. if we are given one we are charged Rs. 56 a month. We do not get even a heater or a boiler free. Even for furniture we are taxed from our Rs. 500. This is considered fair by the hon. Minister. It is not fair at all. I wish to impress upon the hon. Minister through you, Sir, that this wide disparity between Members of Parliament and Ministers should be removed at the earliest possible day.

When private executives get more emoluments or get more perquisites we shout that they charge more from the companies, that they take more than 20 per cent and all that. Here the Ministers have got the same salary and they also get free furniture, free car, free use of electrical appliances, etc. We make this difference between public and private executives. I would say, let the Ministers get the same salaries and facilities as the private executives get. Why should there be any difference between them?

Then, we say we are trying to follow Gandhiji. We have been shouting that our country should follow the Gandhian way. Personally, I myself believe in the Gandhian way. So, there should be a simpler way of life for the Ministers. Shri Kamath has very rightly referred to the use of small cars. I was happy when our late Prime Minister started using a small car. I am glad that our present Prime Minister is also using a small car. I feel that other Ministers should also follow that example by using

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

small cars. Also, they should make use of them only for Government work. Whenever they go to their constituencies if they utilize Government transport it is not a proper way of spending public money.

Shri Kamath has referred to the furniture supplied to the Ministers. Whenever there is any change in the occupancy of a quarter allotted to a Minister, there is change in the furniture also to suit the personal whims or fancies of that particular Minister. I have myself seen furniture being condemned or carpets being changed merely because a particular Minister did not like their shape or colour. Such things should not happen. The Ministers should try to live in a simple way.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Why not ask something for yourself?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I am prepared to climb down from a salary of Rs. 500 to 250. Let us have free use of furniture, electricity and other amenities; I am prepared for such an adjustment in the matter of salary. The disparity in perquisites between Members of Parliament and Ministers should be removed at an early date. I do not like to say more because it will embarrass them. After all, they are our colleagues, as Members of Parliament. They should set an example to our country and people by leading a simple life, the Gandhian way of living. Gandhiji had said that the highest in the land should get only a salary of Rs. 500. We are far away from that ideal. Let us not go on increasing the salaries, either of Ministers, Members or of Government servants. Only yesterday we heard the Railway Minister making an announcement about increase in railway fares. If we go on increasing the taxes and salaries, there will be no end to it. Therefore, let us have a simple way of life and high thinking. So, I would request the Minister to accept this amending Bill.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने इस बिल को मूव करते हुए कहा है कि हमारे देश और दूसरे देशों के मंत्रियों की तन्ख्वाहों में काफ़ी अन्तर है। यह सवाल इस लिए उठता है कि हम ऐसे गरीब देश के निवासी हैं, जहां सौ में से लगभग ९९ आदमियों का कोई जीवन स्तर नहीं है और जो जानवरों की तरह जिन्दगी बिताते हैं। इसके अलावा हम मुल्क के सामने यह भी प्रण कर चुके हैं कि हम अपने यहां समाजवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था लागू करेंगे। इस दशा में यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि यहां पर जिन लोगों की जितनी ज्यादा तन्ख्वाहें हैं, उन को उतनी ज्यादा सुविधायें क्यों दी जाती हैं। मंत्रियों की तन्ख्वाहें ज्यादा हैं, तो उन से बिजली, पानी, फरनीचर और कार आदि की कीमत चार्ज नहीं की जाती है। उन को सब चीजें मुफ्त मिलती हैं। इस के विपरीत जिन लोगों की तन्ख्वाहें कम हैं, जैसे क्लर्क, चपरासी आदि, ...

श्री कपूर सिंह : एम० पी० भी।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : . . . . . उन को सब चीजों के दाम देने पड़ते हैं। एम० पी० भी उस में शामिल हैं।

मैं तीन चार रोज पहले एक अखबार में पढ़ रहा था कि किसी मिनिस्टर साहब का यात्रा-भत्ता इतना ज्यादा है कि वह कई मिनिस्टरों की तनख्वाहों से भी तिगुना है। इस लिए यह समझ में नहीं आता कि आखिर मंत्रियों पर इतना रुपया क्यों खर्च किया जाता है, जब कि हमारा देश ग़रीब है, लोगों को खाना, कपड़ा और मकान नहीं मिलता है, रहने का ठिकाना नहीं है, शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है, दवा की व्यवस्था नहीं है। समझ में नहीं आता कि इन सौ, दो सौ आदमियों

में कौन सी ख़ास बात है कि इन पर इतना रुपया ख़र्च किया जाता है।

गांधीजी का नाम बहुत लिया जाता है। गांधी जी ने अपने जीवन में एक आदर्श उपस्थित किया और सब से पहले सादगी सिखाई और कहा कि हमारे देश में लोगों को सादा जीवन व्यतीत करना चाहिए। कांग्रेस के लोग वोट लेने के लिए रोज गांधीजी का नाम लेते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम गांधीजी के हैं और अगर हम नहीं रहेंगे, तो गांधीजी के सिद्धान्त नहीं रहेंगे, लेकिन जब गांधीजी के सिद्धान्तों पर अमल करने का सवाल आता है, तो ये बेचारे गांधीजी को ठीक सिर के बल खड़ा कर देते हैं। जितनी बातें गांधी जी कह गए हैं, उन के उलट काम करने में ये अपनी बड़ी इज्जत समझते हैं।

केवल मिनिस्टरों की तन्ख्वाहों का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, मैं तो कहता हूं कि मिनिस्टरों, एम० पीज०, एम० एल० एज०, अफ़सरों सब की तन्ख्वाहें घटाई जायें और देश के सामने एक आदर्श उपस्थित किया जाये, क्योंकि हमारे देश के लोग गरीब हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मिनिस्टर की तन्ख्वाह घटा कर मेरी बढ़ा दी जाये। मैं तो सीधी बात कहता हूं कि मिनिस्टरों, एम० पीज०, एम० एल० एज०, सरकारी नौकरों, सैक्रेटरीज, अंडर सैक्रेटरीज, जजिज, क्लक्टर्ज और कमिश्नरों की, जिन के पास धेले का काम नहीं है, तन्ख्वाहें घटा दी जायें।

और एक सभा बनाई गई है राज्य सभा, जिस का कोई काम ही समझ में नहीं आता है कि वह सभा क्या करती है। सौ, दो सौ बुड्ढे वहां बिठा दिये गए हैं और ख़्वाह-मख़्वाह अपनी पार्टी के लोगों को प्लीज करने के लिए सरकार ने यह सभा बना दी है।

श्री इकबाल सिंह (फ़ीरोजपुर) : माननीय सदस्य की पार्टी के भी वहां हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : हमारे बुड्ढे भी वहां चले जाते हैं और हम को भी उस का फ़ायदा होता है। लेकिन हम उस का फ़ायदा नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं। सरकार को इस ग़रीब मुल्क पर दया करनी चाहिए, इस देश के गरीब टैक्स-पेयर्ज पर दया करनी चाहिए, जो अन्न नहीं खाते, कपड़े नहीं पहनते हैं, जरूरी चीजें नहीं इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

श्री कपूर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य अपने लोगों को वापस बुला लें।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अगर कांग्रेसी बुला लेंगे, तो हम भी अपने लोगों को वापस बुला लेंगे। हम इस के लिए आज ही तैयार हैं।

कांग्रस के जो लोग अब मिनिस्टर बन गए हैं, उन को देख कर मुझे एक शेर याद आता है। किसी ने कहा है

मिम्बर पर आ गई है घटा शेख अब तो पी,
ईमान लौट आयेगा मौसम न आयेगा ।।

यह तो लूट का मौसम है।

आज देश में गरीबी, भूख और दरिद्रता है और यही कारण है कि यहां पर रोज-रोज लड़ाई होती है। सरकार उस के लिए कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी और दूसरे लोगों को दोष देती है। मैं सीधी बात कहता हूं कि अगर आप के घर में दो लड़के हों और एक की थाली में आप दूध ज्यादा दे दें और दूसरे की थाली में कम, तो हालांकि वहां कोई कम्यूनिस्ट नहीं होगा, लेकिन फिर भी एक पटक कर दूसरे पर चढ़ बैठेगा और दुनिया की कोई ताकत वहां ला एंड आर्डर कायम नहीं रख सकेगी।

इसी तरह अगर कुछ लोग गरीबी में मरते रहेंगे और तबाह होंगे और दूसरे लोग दुनिया की सारी एमिनिटीज और सुविधायें हासिल कर लेंगे, तो लाजमी तौर पर उन में प्रतिस्पर्द्धा की भावना रहेगी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को एक प्राईवेट मेम्बर के इस बिल को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए। वह इस को स्वीकार

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

कर के इस हाउस की परम्परा को ऊंचा करे और देश के सामने एक आदर्श उपस्थित करे, ताकि लोगों में यह विश्वास और यह भावना पैदा हो कि जो लोग हमारे शासक हैं, वे सिर्फ़ अपने लिए नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश के लिए लड़ते हैं और फिर लोग इस तरह के झगड़े खड़े नहीं करेंगे ।

इस बिल में केवल दो चार सौ रुपये घटाने की बात कही गई है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टरों की तन्ख़्वाहों को और भी घटाया जाये, जिस से देश के सामने एक आदर्श उपस्थित हो, टैक्स-पेयर्ज को रिलीफ़ मिले और लोग यह समझें कि दर-अस्ल ये जन-प्रतिनिधि हैं और इन को हमारे लिए चिन्ता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं । मेरे मित्र, श्री कामत, यह बिल बहुत ही अच्छे समय पर लाए हैं । अगर यह बिल 1962 में लाया जाता, तो और ज्यादा अच्छा होता ।

हमारा देश एक ग़रीब देश है और एक ग़रीब देश के प्रतिनिधि ऐसे शहन्शाही ठाठ-बाट में रहें, यह देश के लिए शोभाजनक बात नहीं है । जब हमारे मंत्री देश के ग़रीब लोगों से वोट मांगने के लिए जाते हैं, तो वे इस प्रकार की भाषा बोलते हैं कि हम आप के प्रतिनिधि हैं, हम ग़रीबों के प्रतिनिधि हैं, हम आप की सेवा करेंगे, हम आप की रक्षा करेंगे, हम आप को ठीक प्रकार से खाने के लिए और पहनने के लिए दिलायेंगे, आदि । लेकिन ये आश्वासन उस समय तक ही रहते हैं, जब तक कि वे चुनाव में जीतते नहीं हैं । जीतने के बाद उन ग़रीबों पर यही मंत्रीमंडल, यही सरकार बड़ी बेरहमी के साथ टैक्स लगाती है और उन की दशा क्या होती है, हमारे मंत्री महोदय कभी यह देखने भी नहीं जाते हैं । मैंने एक दृश्य देखा था । रेलवे स्टेशन के ऊपर एक मुसाफिर ने आम खा कर छिलका फेंका और उस आम के छिलके को एक गरीब बच्चा उठा कर नल पर धोने गया और धोने के बाद उस ने उस को खा लिया । यह है इस देश की दशा । यह है इस देश में गरीबी कि जूठे आम के छिलके खा कर लोग गुज़ारा करते हैं, अपनी भूख शान्त करते हैं ।

15 hrs.

मैं कहूंगा कि सभी की तनख़्वाहों का स्तर एक समान हो । हम यहां बैठ कर देश के भविष्य को बनाने की बातें कहते हैं, देश के भविष्य पर विचार करते हैं । लेकिन हमारी जो सरकारी मशीनरी है, हमारे जो अफसर लोग हैं वे बहुत बड़ी बड़ी तनख़्वाहें पाते हैं । पांच पांच, छः छः और सात सात हज़ार माहवार वे पाते हैं । वे बहुत ऐश व आराम से अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं । उन से अगर कोई मिलने के लिए जाता है तो उसकी क्या हालत होती है, इस को भी आप देखें । मंत्री की बात छोड़िये । संसद् सदस्यों की भी बात आप छोड़िये । साधारण व्यक्ति जब उन से मिलने जाता है तो एक बार मंत्री से मिलना तो आसान होता है लेकिन मंत्री का जो सैक्रेटरी होता है, मंत्री के जो अफसर होते हैं, उन से मिलना बड़ा कठिन होता है । यह स्थिति पैदा क्यों हुई है । इसका एक प्रमुख कारण यह है कि इन्हें इस बात पर घमंड है कि वे बहुत योग्य हैं, बहुत पैसा पाने वाले हैं । जितना ज्यादा पैसा पाने वाला कोई व्यक्ति होता है उतना ही ज्यादा योग्य वह अपने आप को समझता है । यह जो सोचने का तरीका है यह भी बदलना चाहिये । संसद् सदस्यों तथा जो मंत्री हैं उन की तनख़्वाहें भी घटनी चाहियें, अफसरों की भी घटनी चाहियें ।

अब अनाप्शनाप जो खर्चा किया जाता है, उस बात को लें । उन के घरों में पचास पचास साठ साठ हज़ार का फर्निचर होता

है। उसमें से कितना लौटाते हैं, कितना चोरी करते हैं, कितना बेच देते हैं, कितना गायब हो जाता है, इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूं। यह भी एक देखने वाली बात है।

बिजली का उनके यहां कितना खर्चा होता है, इस को भी आप को देखना चाहिये। जहां तक बिजली का ताल्लुक है, एक बात मैं निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूं। इसी महीने की नौ तारीख को दिल्ली के अन्दर तमाम सरकारी कर्मचारियों को नोटिस दिये गये हैं कि बिजली की जमानत का जो रुपया है उस को जमा कर दिया जाय और अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो जो पावर कनैकशन है, उस को काट दिया जायगा। ऐसा क्यों किया गया, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। सरकारी मकानों में सरकारी कर्मचारी जो रहते हैं उन की जमानत तो सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है और वह कहती है कि यह पैसा नहीं भरेगा तो हम इस की तनख्वाह में से काट कर अदा कर देंगे। फिर क्या कारण है कि सरकारी बंगले वालों पर सरकार विश्वास नहीं करती है ? क्यों वह कहते हैं कि 24 तारीख से पहले पहले पैसे जमा कर दिये जायें नहीं तो कनैक्शन काट दिया जायगा . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अलग सवाल है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री लोगों को फ्री बिजली दी जाती है और उस का मैं जिक्र कर रहा था और बीच में यह बात मैं ने कह दी।

Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): On a point of order, Sir. I request you, as you are in the Chair, that you would be kind enough to ask the hon. Speaker to give specific cases before the House so that we may come to know of them. Only criticizing hon. Ministers is not correct.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order; but I will tell Shri Kachhavaiya that this is about Ministers' salaries and not about electricity bills.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं मंत्रियों की तनख्वाह और भत्तों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। ऐसे भी बहुत से उदाहरण देखने को मिले हैं—खास तौर पर मैं मध्य प्रदेश की बात करता हूं कि मंत्री निजी काम पर, घरेलू काम पर कहीं जाते हैं तो भत्ता सरकार से ले लेते हैं। हमारे सहगल साहब जो मध्य प्रदेश से आते हैं, उन को भी यह बात मालूम होगी। वह भी मध्य प्रदेश से चुन कर आये हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री लोग किस प्रकार से निजी काम से भी जब वे जाते हैं तो भत्ते लेते हैं, यह मैं कह रहा था। यहां भी ऐसा होता है। यहां भी इस प्रकार के घोटाले होते हैं। इस तरह की जो चीज हैं इन की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि संसद सदस्यों और मंत्रियों सब का स्तर एक सा हो। बड़े बड़े अफसर जो हैं, उन का भी स्तर एक सा हो। जब ऐसा होगा तब हम गरीब जनता के सामने जा कर कह सकेंगे कि हम सच्चे रूप में आपके प्रतिनिधि हैं और तब जनता भी हम पर भरोसा करेगी।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think, Shri H. V. Kamath, the hon. Member, means very well but his Bill, so far as I understand it, is put in a kind of way which does not lead to anything that is desirable. I agree with hon. Members that the disparities of income should be abolished as much as possible in this country. I have, for instance, been saying all the time here that the distance between the lowest and the highest salary should

[Shri D C. Sharma]

not be more than 1 to 10; but I am told that sometimes the distance is between 1 to 30 and sometimes between 1 to 70. If we are to move towards the goal of a socialist pattern of society, I think, this kind of thing should be done all along the line. Here I want a minimum salary of Rs. 100 for a primary school teacher, but the States do not give it. Even when the Centre says that it will share 50 per cent of the cost of that additional sum, they do not give them even this minimal sum.

What is to be done is that we should have this reform all along the line beginning with Class IV servants and going up to Class I servants, selection grade and all that kind of thing; at the same time, we should have this kind of reform between Members of Parliament, Members of the State assemblies and members of the Council of Ministers whether at the Centre or in the States. Therefore I feel that this kind of approach which, I should say, is very, very fragmentary and very, very partial is not going to lead us anywhere. I would suggest to my hon. friend, Shri H. V. Kamath, that he should bring forward a Bill which puts an end to the canker of disparity all along the line and not the canker that he has referred to.

Shri Kapur Singh: Let him end one canker first.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I agree with him that one canker should be put an end to first; but that is not going to solve the problem. Why should a Member of Parliament get up and say that the Ministers should not have this perquisite or that perquisite?

I am reminded of a story which is in the Punjabi language and the gentleman who just now interrupted me will bear me out when I say that. There was a humpbacked woman. She went to a god and said. "Oh God! cure me of my hump on the back". The god said, "Do you want that the hump on your back should be cured or do you want that all women should be humpbacked?" The wise lady said that all women should become humpbacked. This Bill is conceived in that kind of spirit. Instead of saying that Members of Parliament may have some additional advantages, allowances or perquisites, it is being said that the perquisites which some persons are enjoying should also be taken away. I think, this kind of negative thinking, this kind of approach will not lead us anywhere. Therefore I would say that we should try to put an end to the disparities that exist in this country all along the line.

There was an article in one of the weeklies of which my hon. friend, Professor Hiren Mukerjee, is very fond. He has so many times quoted from that weekly on the floor of this House. It has been said there that during the last 12 years or so we have been able to raise our agricultural production by only 20 per cent, we have been able to raise our industrial production by 70 or 80 per cent, but so far as bureaucracy is concerned, we have been able to increase it by about 400 per cent. What is that due to? That is due to the fact that we are living in a world in which the bureaucrat is much more powerful than a Member of Parliament or a Minister of the Government of India or a Minister of any State Government.

I think, the reform should begin at that end. If the reform begins at that end, I think, the Ministers will fall in line there. Now we have got a vicious circle. The Ministers get perquisites, the bureaucrats get perquisites and they go on increasing their perquisities and the Ministers also go on increasing their perquisities. Therefore I would say that the first thing that should be done is that we should solve this problem *vis-a-vis* the Class IV, Class III, Class II and Class I servants and we should abolish all selection grades and other things.

We should abolish all allowances; we should abolish all kinds of amenities which you give to some of the big sahibs. If we do that, I think, something will be achieved. I wish that the whole salary structure, whether it concerns the Ministers or the Members of Parliament, the bureaucrats or somebody else, should be related to our national income and the gross product in the country. That is not being done and, therefore, we are not giving the people the kind of vision of socialist society which we want to give to them.

I was reading the book *My Mission to Moscow* written by Ambassador Dodd during the Second World War and I was very much impressed by that book. It was a very objective book. It did not try to paint the Kremlin in very bad colours. It also did not try to give a distorted picture of the people who ruled over the Soviet Union. There was one sentence and that has struck in my memory all these days. All the Members of the Council of Ministers there, the Presidium, all those persons there live in elegance but do not live in ostentation. Sir, our difficulty is that ostentation has become the law of life in this country. When we celebrate a marriage, we indulge in ostentation. When we have a bungalow, we try to put up a show of ostentation. Therefore, I feel that the salary structure of this country should be revised all along the line and that the people of this country should learn to live in elegance if they can afford it but certainly not in ostentation. This should apply to all grades of society, to all the officers whether they are in the Government of India or anywhere else and to the Ministers and the Members of Parliament.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I only wish to make a few observations on this Bill. I do not say it is a very urgent Bill but nonetheless it is a Bill that points its finger in the right direction.

The main object of this Bill is to introduce an element of equality in the various sections of the official society. The Socialist government should better work upon a policy like that. Charity begins at home. The Government must first apply it to its own members—I include the Members of Parliament also as part of the Government—who constitute a big fraternity in this country. The Members of Parliament here, the Members of State Legislatures and Councils, the Members of the Cabinet here and in the States and also the members of important services constitute a fraternity. The degree of success that you may achieve in creating an equality in the status of all these persons amongst yourself would be the measure of success which you can achieve in the country in course of time by your preachings and writings and other ways of doing propaganda. This must be the basis.

The Home Minister, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, is very anxious of creating a kind of body, the Sadachar Samiti, and his main idea is that by having a body of people like that, he will be able to set forth in the whole of India the forces of good conduct among the people at large. There is some substance in that also. But here is a body which is more compact and which is amenable to discipline and can easily be controlled, a body of fraternity to which I just made a reference. From that point of view the suggestions which are made here in this Bill by my hon. friend are very important.

I may cite an example. Once Mahatma Gandhi had a talk with me... rather I had a talk with him—and he gave me an example as to how in this country the people who are in office or high position think themselves of being, entirely different from the general public at large. You will be surprised to find what line he took with late Prof. Gokhale for whom Mahatma Gandhi himself had the highest respect. He used to blame even his own wife also on the grounds of principle. So, he would not spare his own guru even. This is what he

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

mentioned to me, "One day I had a talk with late Prof. Gokhale when he was a member of the Imperial Council. It happened that he was waiting for his conveyance. For one reason or the other, I had been there. I asked him, 'Let us go in the tram'. He said, 'No, no'. I asked him as to what was wrong with that. He said, 'You do not know it. When you attain the position which I am occupying, in your country the people will not give you the respect which is due to your position if you do not go by the conveyance appropriate to your status'. Then I mentioned to him, "In London I have seen Mr. Gladstone going in an ordinary tram-car several times though he was the head of the entire Imperial Administration of U.K. at the time."

This is what Gandhiji told me. That is the way in which the basis of equality should be taught to the people. The sense of superior position should be removed and that can give you the vantage ground to preach the gospel of equality to the people at large. Let a beginning be made here.

Then, I would like to give you another example of discrimination. Everytime there is an important function in the Central Hall either for listening to the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament or for some such other thing, we find there all the front benches reserved for the Cabinet Ministers, the Ministers and all that. I can understand the reservation of seats for the President, the Vice-President, and things like that. But there you will find the seats reserved for the Cabinet Ministers, the Ministers of State and then come the Deputy Ministers, the Parliamentary Secretaries and all that. We are Members of Parliament as they are and there is this discrimination. Is it that the status of Ministers and various other positions both at the Centre and in the States cannot be retained unless there are seat reserved for them in such functions? This sort of discrimination should not be there. That idea must strive them.

Sir, I welcome the suggestions which my hon. friend Mr. Kamath has made. I need not go into details. The other countries which have taken to socialism have taken care to see that there is not much difference in the special position of those who are in office and those who are ordinary members. I say that you may try to follow that as you can and I think this Bill will point its way to that direction.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल जो हमारे माननीय श्री हरि विष्णु कामत जी लाए हैं इसके लिए मैं उनको बार बार मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं । अच्छा तो यह था कि यह बिल आता सरकार की तरफ से और सरकार के मिनिस्टर खुद यह त्याग का उदाहरण पेश करते । जो बात ये वोट मांगते वक्त कहते हैं उसे ये अमल में ला कर दिखाते । वोट मांगते वक्त ये गांधी जी का नाम लेते हैं, लेकिन जब इनका स्टेंडर्ड देखा जाता है उस वक्त गांधी जी ने क्या कहा था उसका पता तक नहीं होता । मेरा निवेदन है कि समाजवाद सब से पहले यहां से ही शुरू होना चाहिये । चैरिटी बिगिन्स एट होम । मिनिस्टर और एम० पी० की तनख्वाह एक होनी चाहिए । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वह घटायी जायें या बढ़ायी जायें लेकिन मैं इतना ही कहता हूं कि जब हाउस से ही समाजवाद शुरू नहीं होगा तो वह बाहर कैसे जायेगा । हम सब लोग इस बात के लिए कोशिश करते हैं और सरकार से आग्रह करते हैं कि मिनिस्टर और एम० पी० की तनख्वाह एक होनी चाहिए, उसमें डिस-पैरिटी नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

ये लोग समाजवाद का ढिंढोरा पीटते हैं, लेकिन रूस में जोकि समाजवाद का सब से बड़ा गढ़ है वहां क्या होता है यह भी

देखें । वहां पर मिनिस्टर एक होस्टल में रहता है जिसका उस पर किराया नहीं लगता । वह एक कमरे में रहता है और आफिस में आ कर काम करता है । मेरा सुझाव है कि यहां भी मिनिस्टरों से वे मकान ले लिए जायें जिन में वे रहते हैं और वे होस्टल में रहें और उन के मकान उन लोगों को और उन के कार्यकर्त्ताओं को दिए जायें जो जनता का काम करते हैं, जैसे विनोबा भावे ।

जितनी बिजली से अनेकों ट्यूब वैल चल सकते हैं वह बिजली मिनिस्टरों की कोठियों में खर्च होती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर लोग खुद अपनी ओर से अपने खर्चे में कटौती पेश कर के उदाहरण पेश करें । ऐसा न हो कि हम बिल पेश करें और तब वे मानें । उन का पहला फर्ज है कि वे त्याग का उदाहरण पेश करें । माननीय नन्दा जी ने इस बात को संसद में माना है कि इस देश के 28 करोड़ लोग ऐसे है जो सात आने रोज पर गुजर करते हैं । जहां लोगों की यह हालत है वहां के मिनिस्टरों को यह शोभा नहीं देता कि वे इस तरह से हजारों रुपया खराब करें । साथ ही गांधी जी का नाम भी लिया जाता है ।

मैं आज से 15 दिन पहले सहारनपुर जेल का मुआइना करने गया । जिस फांसी की कोठरी में मैं ने अपने बचपन के दिन गुजारे थे उस का भी मैं ने मुआइना किया । मैं ने अपनी कोठरी में एक पढ़े लिखे आदमी को बैठे देखा । मैं ने पूछा कि आप यहां कैसे आ गए, आप तो वैल टू डू और पढ़े लिखे आदमी मालूम देते हैं । उस ने कहा कि मुझे कोई रोजगार नहीं मिलता था । मैं चार रोज का भूखा था । जब पांचवें दिन मुझे भीख में कुछ पैसे मिले तो मैंने एक चाकू खरीदा और सड़क पर चल रहे एक छोटे बच्चे के उससे तीन टुकड़े कर दिए, इसलिए कि मुझे जेल में लाया जाए । जब मैं जेल में आया तो लोगों ने मुझसे कहा कि तुम एडमिट मत करो, लेकिन मैंने इकबाल कत्ल का किया । उसको फांसी हो गयी । उससे जब अपील करने को कहा गया तो उसने जवाब दिया कि मैं अपील नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि अगर मैं छूट गया फिर मुझे बाहर आना होगा जहां मेरे लिये रोजी का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है । जब देश के अन्दर इतनी गरीबी है तो मिनिस्टर लोगों को चाहिए कि वे त्याग की मिसाल कायम करें, नहीं तो गांधी जी का नाम लेना छोड़ दें । जब उनका नाम लेते हैं तो उनकी तरह त्याग और तपस्या का भी उदाहरण पेश करना चाहिए । गांधी जी इस बात को मानते थे :

उपलशकलमेतत् भेदकं गोमघानाम्

बटुभिः उपहृतानां बर्हिषां स्तोम एष ।

महात्मा गांधी इस बात को मानते थे कि मिनिस्टर को झोंपड़े में रहना चाहिए । अगर एक दो मिनिस्टर होता तो उसका ठाट-बाट बरदाश्त किया जा सकता था लेकिन जहां पचासों मिनिस्टर हों वहां यह कैसे बरदाश्त किया जा सकता है । हम चाहते हैं कि मिनिस्टर लोग स्वय अपनी इच्छा से त्याग का आदर्श उपस्थित करें । अगर वे ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो जनता उनसे त्याग करवा लेगी क्योंकि जनता इन अखराजात को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकती ।

आखिर में मैं यह खासतौर पर कह देना चाहता हूं कि समाजवाद की शुरूआत हाउस से की जाए और मिनिस्टर और एम० पी० की तनख्वाहों में बराबरी बरती जाए, उनमें डिफरेंस न होना चाहिए ।

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): If I have understood correctly the purpose of this Bill as put forward by my hon. friend Shri Kamath, I think he wants a review of the structure of salaries

[Shri Khadilkar]

and perquisites given to the Ministers, and in that light, perhaps, though he has not said so openly, would like to have a review of the salaries and other allowances paid to the Members of this House.

We must not be just carried away by slogans like socialism and other things, because at the present juncture, we are living in a society which is not making much progress towards socialism, nor is that society likely to make much headway in socialism, because for socialism, certain determined, disciplined and militant party organisation and government with austerity and certain idealism are called for. We are living in a society where even our objective of socialism is somewhat different. As Orwell has observed, though animals are equal, some animals are more equal than others. We must admit that there is some distinction, and this Orwellian saying has a meaning. Some animals are more equal than others. Just as in the animal kingdom, likewise, in the kingdom of man also, in the present society, there is this difference and distinction, and that must be admitted.

Then, there is also another thing. In society and in the present Government certain traditional attitudes are still continuing. If you look at the bureaucracy consisting of the secretary, the joint secretary, the deputy secretary and the under secretary, there is a certain amount of caste rigidity there. Not only will they not meet on the same plane, but their wives are also not suppose to meet with that sense of equality and mix freely. A deputy secretary's wife or an under secretary's wife is not supposed to make very friendly approaches to the wife of a secretary or a joint secretary. This is service snobbery and this has been inherited and continued in the services of this country even after freedom. There has not been that revolution which ought to have taken place in the organisation of the services and in the set-up of Government. So long as this has not taken place, it is a far cry to talk in terms of the salaries and perquisites that ought to be given actually. And yet, it has some meaning.

I do realise that Ministers who have been chosen by the Prime Minister as his colleagues are not always chosen on merit or on the basis of their capacity; they are chosen because of certain other considerations as well. Then, there is another factor. In a democracy, it is not certain whether a person will be a Minister tomorrow or he will have to live a different type of life afterwards. This shifting of position is a possibility. So, he naturally feels that so long he is in office, he must live as far as possible in luxury and comfort.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Is that necessary?

Shri Khadilkar: But there is one thing. At certain levels, I do not want to grudge the Minister his requirements. In the pre-Independence days, an executive councillor used to get Rs. 5000 or a little more, but he had no perquisites, and he had nothing free. To remove all suspicions, I would suggest one thing. From the speeches that I have heard from Shri Kamath and others, I feel that a great deal of suspicion is likely to be caused that over and above these salaries from which income-tax is deducted, all these perquisites are given, which come to a few thousands of rupees, and, therefore, in fact, the Ministers are drawing about Rs. 10,000 a month or that Government are spending that much of amount on them. That would be a wrong picture. In order to remove that kind of impression, I would suggest that the structure of salaries of Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers needs a revision in this sense; you may pay them Rs. 5000 or Rs. 6000, but let there be no perquisites; you may pay them so much and that would not matter because they have got to carry heavy

responsibilities and be free from family and other worries.

I would like to say a word more about the other countries, because my hon. friend has quoted the figures in regard to the salaries paid in other countries. I would like to point out in this connection that we must consider what the general living standard in this country so far has been, we are talking of socialism, but has my hon. friend ever thought of such a thing as an incomes policy where the top and bottom would have some internal relationship? we have not thought of that kind of thing so far. I do not support the idea that because we happen to be elected here, we should have a salary which will bear comparison with that of the Ministers. When we go back and we see the report of the Planning Commission, we shall find that in 1975, a family in this country is likely to get a monthly income of Rs. 125, not today, but in 1975. This is a document prepared by the Planning Commission. In the context of this situation, we might just consider the salaries of the Ministers and of Members.

But one thing is there. As it is, I do not think anybody is going to accept this Bill as worthy of consideration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The principle of it.

Shri Khadilkar: The principle must be taken very seriously.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what I want.

Shri Khadilkar: The structure of salaries needs to be revised and more rationalised. The suspicion needs to be removed. There is one factor which is very important. Every Minister, unfortunately, inherits today a certain snobbery—not all—from the bureaucracy that is still ruling in this country. Therefore, he tries to live in a way where he feels that there must be some distance between those who are Ministers and those who are not. I have not experienced this feeling either in Britain or in America, the wealthiest country in the world. While I was with Mr. Harriman in the States, he had a big bag with him. We had discussions along with others. We had to change rooms from one place to another in our conferences. To my greatest surprise, he carried his own big bag and stayed with us in such manner that so long as he was there, he was just as comradely as other Senetors or members of Congress. That feeling, that psychological change—leave aside other changes—is lacking in this country. The first necessary condition for a change in society—whether it is salaries or otherwise—is that that psychological change must be brought about. There must be an urge for certain austerity. There must be an urge to see 'what is happening round where I am living'. That urge is not seen anywhere.

Therefore, we are living in a world of our own, a world of unreality. I am afraid if we continue long in this manner, one day with a shock we will be awakened to the reality in this country. With these words, I support the principle underlying the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Banerjee. We will extent the time by half an hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One hour. The Minister will take half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him whatever time he wants.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ममझता हूं कि यह जो विधेयक श्री कामत ने प्रस्तुत किया है वह एक सही दिशा में कदम है और मैं इस सदन के सामने इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

उन्होंने अपने इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ ओबजेक्टस एंड रीजंस में साफ तरीके से बतलाया है कि आखिर उसका क्या मकसद है । अभी जब कुछ दिन पहले श्री मेहरचन्द

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

खन्ना ने एक बयान पार्लियामेंट में दिया था उससे साफ तरीके से मालूम हुआ था कि एक, एक मिनिस्टर के ऊपर वाटर और इलेक्ट्रिसिटी चार्जेज 1000, 1500 या 1800, 1800 रुपये तक है । उससे भावना सारे देश में यह फैली थी कि अगर फिजूलखर्ची कम करनी है तो मिनिस्टरों की फिजूलखर्ची को पहले कम करना होगा । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सारे मंत्री जो हैं वे फिजूलखर्ची करते हैं लेकिन उनके चारों तरफ का रहन सहन, जिस तरीके से वह रहते सहते हैं, उन का रहन सहन देख कर और उन तमाम चीजों को देख कर जिनको कि हम **लक्जूरियस वे आफ लिविंग** कहते हैं, उन सब चीजों को देख कर मालूम होता है कि एक ऐसा गरीब देश जहां पर तकरीबन 27 करोड़ लोग साढ़े सात आने या आठ आने में गुजर कर रहे हों, उस देश के मंत्री जी अगर इस तरीके से न रहें तो अच्छा हो । उन्हें एक आदर्श देश के सामने रखना है । यह देश समाजवाद की तरफ जा रहा है या कहां जा रहा है वह तो हमें मालूम नहीं है । बात तो हमारी ओर से अवश्य देश को समाजवाद की तरफ ले जाने को की जाती है लेकिन गाड़ी कुछ रुकी हुई है और वह हमारा समाजवाद का डेस्टिनेशन, वह मंजिल कहां है वह हमें अभी तक नजर नहीं आ रही है । कुछ भाइयों को नजर आ रही हो तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन दरअसल धीरे धीरे हमें तो यह मालूम दे रहा है कि देश को समाजवादी मार्ग पर ले चलने की बात तो अनेकों बार कही गई है लेकिन वास्तव में वे घूम फिर कर पूंजीवाद का दरवाजा खटकाने जा रहे हैं ऐसा मेरा खयाल है । इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि यह जो सुझाव है कि पूरी सैलरी में उन सब चीजों को जोड़ दिया जाय ताकि वे मंत्री लोग भी महसूस करें और बगीचा आदि लगाने में 8000, 10,000 15,000 या 30,000 गैलन पानी खर्च न करें । इसी तरीके से अभी जो एग्जेक्ट्रिसिटी का फिजूलखर्ची की हैसियत से इस्तेमाल करते हैं वे उसे न कर सकें । इस तरह से अगर एक उनके लिए एमाउंट फिक्स हो जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह फिजूलखर्ची बन्द हो जायगी । हमारे देश में मंत्री की तनख्वाह 5000 कर दी जाय ऐसा उन्होंने उदाहरण के लिए कहा है लेकिन यह सही बात है कि अगर 5000 नहीं तो 2000 और 3000 तो कर ही दी जाय लेकिन दूसरी चीजें जो हैं उनका क्या होगा ? वह खर्चे जिन्हें कि मैं फिजूलखर्ची कहता हूं हालांकि वे कहते हैं कि वह सही खर्चा है और वह सही तरीके से खर्च किया जा रहा है उस का क्या होगा ? क्या हम वाकई इस चीज को गवारा कर सकते हैं ? हमारे देशवासियों की टैक्सेज के बोझ से पहले ही कमर टूट चुकी है, अभी 27 तारीख को बजट आने वाला है और मैं समझता हूं कि लोगों की सूखी हुई हड्डी में खून का आखिरी कतरा भी शायद टैक्स की शकल में जोंक लगा कर ले लिया जायगा । इस मौके पर मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कहां हमारे मंत्री एक उदाहरण बन सकते हैं और मिसाल बन सकते हैं गरीब जनता के सामने कि वह देश की सेवा करें ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1947 से पहले हमारे देश की सत्ता की बागडोर जिनके कि हाथों में आज है, उन्हीं कांग्रेसमैन को जनता कहती थी कि वे देश के सेवक हैं । सन् 47 के बाद जब सत्ता उनके हाथ में आ गई तो लोग कहने लगे कि पहले जहां वह सेवक थे अब वे देश के शासक हैं और आज बदकिस्मती यह है कि जनता उन्हें शासक नहीं बल्कि शोषक कहने लगी है । सेवक से अचानक इस तरह से वे शोषक बन गये और उन्हीं सेवक लोगों को जनता अब शोषक समझ कर घृणा की दृष्टि से देखने लग गई है । यह देश का दुर्भाग्य ही कहा जायेगा । मैं हाथी साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर वे इस बिल को पूरी तरह से न भी मान सकें तो वे इस बिल के सिद्धान्तों को मान लें । चूंकि यह एक नान आफिशिएल बिल है इसलिए वे इसे मानना नहीं चाहते हैं तो

उसे वे एक आफिशिएल रूप देकर स्वीकार कर लें और अगर वे ऐसा करते है तो इसमें कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं होगी ।

मैं बहुत खुश हुआ अभी जब कि वेस्ट बंगाल के बजट का ऐलान हुआ और यह मालूम हुआ कि उसमें टोकेन कट के तौर पर मंत्रियों की तनख्वाह 100 रुपये कम कर दी गई है इस पर मैंने एक बधाई का पत्र वहां के मुख्य मंत्री श्री प्रफुल्ल बाबू को भेजा है । वह इसलिए नहीं कि कोई बहुत ज्यादा कमी कर दी गई है लेकिन इसलिए कि कम से कम जिस दिशा में उन्होंने कदम आगे बढ़ाया है वह निश्चित रूप से एक सही दिशा है । आप अगर सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए महंगाई भत्ता साढ़े सात रुपया देना चाहते हैं, चार रुपया या पांच रुपया देना चाहते हैं तो वह 100 रुपये तक केन्द्र के मंत्रियों की तनख्वाह कम करके उन को पांच रुपये, दस रुपये या दो रुपये भी अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता यदि उन्हें दे दिया जाय तो उन्हें संतोष होगा । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट या मुख्य मंत्री ने एक सही कदम उठाया है और जैसा मैंने कहा मैं इसके लिए उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूं ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उन्हें बधाई मत दीजिये वे उसे वापिस ले लेंगे ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : : इसको वापस ले लें तो कोई बात नहीं लेकिन क्या इसी तरह से जिन लोगों को उन्होंने गिरफ्तार किया है उनको भी वे रिहा कर देंगे ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मालूम हुआ कि मंत्रियों के ऊपर सिर्फ यहां ही नहीं खर्च होता है बल्कि जहां जाते हैं वहां पर भी इतना खर्च किया जाता है कि उसे देख कर लोग अचम्भे में आ जाते हैं । श्री विभूति मिश्र ने एक सुझाव दिया था कि मंत्री जहां पर जायें वे किसी कांग्रेसमैन के घर पर में रहें या किसी के मकान में ठहरें ताकि गांव के लोगों का उनके साथ सम्पर्क हो, किसानों के साथ उनका सम्पर्क हो और मजदूरों के साथ उनका सम्पर्क हो । इसके लिए यह कहा गया कि वह सही चीज नहीं होगी और उसमें उनकी सिक्योरिटी नहीं रहेगी । अब आज इस देश में सिक्योरिटी है किसकी ? सान्याल जाते रहे, प्रतापसिंह कैरों जाते रहे । मालूम नहीं कि उस क्यू में लगे हुए लोगों में से किस का नम्बर आने वाला है और कौन मार दिया जाय ? मंत्री वहां पर जाते हैं और अगर वह मामूली आदमियों के साथ रहें तो अच्छा ही होगा ।

दुर्गापुर कांग्रेस में मंत्रियों के ठहराने के लिए और उनके रहने पर बी० आई० पी० ज० को ठहराने जितना रुपया खर्च हुआ है । एक बिजनैसमैन ने उसका फायदा उठाया । एक हमारी बंगाल की इनैमिल कंसर्न ने 800 डेलीगेट्स जोकि कांग्रेस सेशन में मौजूद थे मैंने सुना है कि उन सब को इनैमिल के बने हुए बर्तन, कटोरे आदि दान में दे दिये ।

15.04 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR *in the Chair*]

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम को नहीं मिले ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : माननीय सदस्य को नहीं मिले होंगे लेकिन बंगाल एनैमल वालों ने दिये । हो सकता है कि कुछ लोगों को नहीं मिले, लेकिन उन्होंने दिये ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह गलत बात है । हम लोगों को नहीं मिले ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : माननीय सदस्य को नहीं मिले होंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने बांटे जरूर हैं । हो सकता है कि इन लोगों के नाम से उन्होंने बांटे हों और दूसरों ने ले लिये हों ।

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) दूसरे कौन हैं ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं इन्टेलिजेंस का आदमी नहीं हूं, इसलिए मैं यह नहीं जानता । ये चीजें साफ तरीके से बांटी गई और इनकम टैक्स और दूसरे टैक्स नहीं दिये गये । बंगाल एनैमल ने दिये । मंत्री चाहें या न चाहें, लेकिन उन के नाम से जो नाजायज फायदा उठाया जाता है, उस को भी हमें रोकना पड़ेगा ।

यह आदर्शवादी देश है, भीष्म का देश है, इसलिए यहां पर मंत्रियों को आदर्श बनना चाहिए । हम लोगों ने गांधी जी के चरणों में बैठ कर राजनीति की बातें सीखी हैं और हम उनके आदर्शों की बात करते हैं, लेकिन आज न पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर और न मंत्री उन आदर्शों को याद रखते हैं हम लोग खुद उनसे दूर हटते जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि हम समझते हैं कि काबलियत चाहे हो, लेकिन अगर इज्जत बनानी है, तो हम अपने मैयारे-जिन्दगी को ऊपर उठा लें ।

पिछले दिनों जब लोग जाड़े से मर गये, तो कहा गया कि ये तो ऐसे ही मर गये होंगे, इनका हर्ट-फेल हो गया होगा । इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी कहा गया कि सोशल स्टेटस, मैयारे-जिन्दगी, स्टैंडर्ड आफ लाइफ बढ़ गया है । कानपुर में एक मंत्री ने भाषण देते हुए कहा कि मैयारे-जिन्दगी बढ़ गया है और वह इस तरह कि पहले दस लाख साइकिल बनते थे और अब बीस लाख बनते हैं, पहले बीस हजार रेडियो बनते थे और अब तीस हजार रेडियो बनने लगे हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि जो लोग फुटपाथ पर सोते हुए जाड़े में सिकुड़ कर मर गए, मिनिस्टर साहब के कहने के अनुसार उनका कुसूर यह होगा कि उनकी जेब में पैसा होगा, उनका स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग ऊंचा होगा, लेकिन वे कम्बल या रेडियो न खरीद कर फुट-पाथ पर सो गए और जाड़े में सिकुड़ कर मर गए । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन्सान की जिन्दगी के साथ इस तरह मजाक नहीं करना चाहिए ।

मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री कामत को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने दूर-अन्देशी से इस विषय पर सोचा और इसे सदन के सामने पेश किया । मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल्कुल हार्मलेस बिल है और इस लिए इसको एक्सेप्ट कर लेना चाहिए । इस को इज्जत का सवाल नहीं बनाना चाहिए ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने माननीय मित्र श्री कामत को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने एक उचित बात की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। आज हम तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम चरणों पर हैं और चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भिक चरणों की ओर जा रहे हैं लेकिन आज भी हमारे सामने यह प्रश्न है कि साधारण-जन और उच्च-स्तरीय-जन या मंत्री आदि के जीवन में कितना अन्तर है और उस अन्तर में कितनी कमी हुई है।

यह एक आर्थिक प्रश्न है, आर्थिक स्तर ऊंचा करने का प्रश्न है। हम अपने देश में यह जिक्र करते हैं कि देश समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ रहा है समाजवादी परम्पराओं को अपना रहा है, हमारे गणतंत्र की दृष्टि विशेष रूप से समाजवाद की ओर है। हम देखते हैं कि यदि आज देश में कोई सुख-सुविधायें उपलब्ध हुई भी हैं तो वे कुछ विशेष जीवन स्तर के मनुष्यों को ही प्राप्त हुई हैं। एक साधारण-जन के जीवन स्तर में और जो आदमी बहुत निम्नतर जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं उनके जीवन में किसी प्रकार का अन्तर आया है, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूं। आज भी हमको यह देखना है कि देश में मानोपली, एकाधिकार, विषमतायें और

डिसपैरिटीज अभी तक कितनी दूर हुई हैं। यद्यपि तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में भी उन डिसपैरिटीज और विषमताओं को दूर करने का जिक्र तो है लेकिन वे अभी तक दूर नहीं हुई हैं।

हमने अपने संविधान में सामाजिक सुख-सुविधायें, सामाजिक व्यवस्था, सामाजिक न्याय और सामाजिक सुरक्षा की बात कही है। मैं समझता हूं कि व्यावहारिक रूप में वह बात पूरी नहीं हुई है। आज भी जीवन साधारणतया खतरे में है और नगरों में और ऐसे स्थानों पर जहां बेहद आदमी रहते हैं, बड़ी से बड़ी हत्यायें हो जाती हैं। चाहे वह कैरों साहब की हत्या हो और चाहे किसी कालेज की लड़की की हत्या हो, लेकिन उनका पता भी नहीं लगाया जा सका है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस ओर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

आज जो अन्तर है, विषमता है, उसको दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए। वेतनों में एक से साठ तक की दूरी नजर आती है। यदि साधारण मनुष्य की तन्ख्वाह एक रुपया मान ली जाये तो उच्च-स्तरीय मनुष्य की तन्ख्वाह साठ रुपये होती है और अगर हम साधारण मनुष्य की तन्ख्वाह सौ रुपये मान लें तो उच्च-स्तरीय आदमी की तन्ख्वाह छः हजार बैठती है।

समाजवाद तो मनुष्य को बराबर और समान स्तर देता है और उसके लिए सबको समान अवसर दिये जाते हैं। अगर समान अवसर नहीं दिये जाते हैं तो कम से कम ऐसे अवसर तो जरूर दिये जायें कि साधारण लोग अपनी बुद्धि, अक्ल शिक्षा और व्यवहार से उन्नति कर सकें। मैं समझता हूं कि आज भी अनेक प्रकार की बाधायें इस मार्ग में नजर आती हैं जो कि साधारण व्यक्तियों को आगे नहीं जाने देती हैं। जब तक देश-वासियों के जीवन में यह अन्तर बना रहेगा, तब तक सच्चा समाजवाद हमारे यहां स्थापित नहीं हो सकेगा। साधारण किसान और सफाई-पेशा भाई या मंत्री इनमें कोई अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए और इस प्रकार से देश में एक सादगी और त्याग की भावना का वातावरण आना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूं कि कोई भी मंत्री हो सकता है लेकिन जब देश में समानता और समान भावना की बात आती है तो वह अन्तर नहीं होता है।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री गण भी इतने आकर्षक और सौन्दर्य की ओर न जायें और जीवन में इतनी चमक-दमक पैदा कर के न रहें बल्कि बापूजी, गोखले जी और लाला लाजपत राय के जीवन से जिस सादगी की शिक्षा हमें मिली है उसे हम सब अपने अन्दर पैदा करें। हम इस तरह से अपने जीवन का ढर्रा लेकर चलें कि वह मिसाल बन सके और हम ज्यादा खर्च करने और इस तरह की बातों की ओर न जायें। उनका जीवन आदर्श बन सके।

मुझे यह जान कर बड़ा खेद होता है कि मंत्रियों की बड़ी कोठियों में हर समय बत्तियां जलती रहती है और नल खुले रहते हैं। इस प्रकार जो बिजली-पानी की फिजूलखर्ची होती है वह दूर होनी चाहिए। मैं ने राज्यों में देखा है कि मिनिस्टरों या विधायकों के लिए बिजली और पानी मुफ्त है जिस के कारण बुरा हाल है। मैं समझता हूं कि समाज और राष्ट्र के हित की दृष्टि से बिजली और पानी के खर्च में बचत होनी चाहिए।

जब तक हम वेतन और जीवन स्तर की विषमता को दूर नहीं करते हैं तब तक हम अपने देश में वह समाजवाद नहीं स्थापित कर पायेंगे जिस में साधारण-जन को उन्नति करने और खड़े होने का समान अवसर मिल सके

और एक भंगी की पुत्री भी राष्ट्रपति बन सके। जब तक साधारण लोगों को यह अवसर नहीं मिलता है तब तक समाजवाद स्थापित नहीं हो सकता है। जैसा ढर्रा इस वक्त चलता है, जैसा व्यवहार इस समय चलता है, जैसी दशा इस वक्त है मैं समझता हूं कि उस में साधारण स्तर का आदमी कभी भी उच्च-स्थान प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता है।

आज जब यह कहा जाता है कि सब को समान अवसर और समान सुविधायें दी जाती हैं तो वे शब्द-मात्र हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि क्रियात्मक रूप से काम होना चाहिए। इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हम केवल मंत्रियों की ओर ही ध्यान दे कर न सोचें बल्कि उच्च-स्तरीय अफ़सरों के बारे में भी सोच कर जीवन में सादगी सच्चाई और उच्चता की भावना पैदा करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : (गना) : सभापति महोदय यह विधेयक मेरे साथी श्री कामत जी ने उपस्थित किया है। उन्होंने ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि मंत्री लोग उन सुविधाओं को जो उन को बिजली पानी फर्नीचर और नाश्ता की दी गई हैं, उन को छोड़ दें और वेतन में कुछ वृद्धि कर दी जाये। अगर इतनी ही सीधी सादी बात होती तो बहुत आसानी से समझ में आ सकती थी। लेकिन इस की पृष्ठभूमि में एक बड़े समाजवाद की भूमिका, गरीबी और अमीरी अकिंचन और समृद्धिशील समाज की कल्पना कर के जैसा मेरे साथी श्री बनर्जी ने कहा कि यह कैसा समाजवाद है जो घुमा फिरा कर हमें उसी स्थान पर ला कर खड़ा कर देता है, इस प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से एक इस प्रकार का प्रभाव जमाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण सुनने के बाद मुझे भी ऐसा लगा, मानो मंत्रीगण बड़े आराम से रहते हैं, बड़ी लग्जरियस लाइफ उन की है और फर्नीचर, बिजली और पानी पर हजारों लाखों रुपयों खर्च हो रहे हैं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि वह बहुत मेहनती हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैं समझता हूं कि अगर सीधी सीधी बात कही जाय, यदि यह भी कहा जाये कि समाजवाद इस धरती पर अवतरित नहीं हो सकता है जब तक मंत्रीगण इतना वेतन लेंगे तो यह एक सीधी सीधी प्रोपोजीशन हो सकती है। अगर वह घटाना चाहते हैं तो घटा दिया जाये क्योंकि समाजवाद की आवश्यकता हमें पहले है। लेकिन आप बड़े ठंडे मन से और दिमाग से सोचिये कि क्या मकान की सुविधा न लेने से या पानी बिजली की सुविधा न लेने से और कुछ वेतन बढ़ा देने से समाजवाद की वह कल्पना, जिस को हम ने और आप ने, सब ने सोचा और समझा है, जिस के लिये हम चाहते है कि ऐसा समाजवाद आये, क्या आ जायेगा। नहीं आयेगा। समाजवाद आयेगा तीन बातों से : हमारे देश में एक शक्ति हो उत्पादन के प्रति एक संकल्प हो उस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए और एक समवेत भाव से हम उस कल्पना की ओर बढ़ें जिस को हम लाना चाहते हैं। मंत्रियों के वेतनों में कमी या वृद्धि से कोई समाजवाद आयेगा ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूं। समाजवाद आयेगा एक सामूहिक प्रोग्राम से, उत्पादन शक्ति बढ़ाने से और उद्योग तथा खेती के लिये श्रम के आह्वान से। मंत्रियों की तमाम सुविधायें वापस ले ली जायें तो समाजवाद उतनी ही दूर दिखेगा जितनी दूर आज है।

लेकिन इस विधेयक के पीछे हमारे देश में एक पोलिटिकल स्टन्ट और राजनीतिक वातावरण पैदा करने का जो प्रयत्न श्री कामत ने किया और जिस का लाभ दूसरे लोगों ने लिया हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट———

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप ने भी लिया है ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : ठीक है । हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट भाई भी ऐसी बात कहते हैं । लेकिन जिस समाजवाद और जनकल्याण की क्रांति का आरम्भ हुआ था आज से चालीस या पैंतालिस वर्ष पहले वहां के शासक क्या करते हैं । वे कितना लेते हैं । यदि सुविधाओं की तुला पर उन शासकों को देखें तो ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे मंत्री कुछ भी नहीं लेते । यूगोस्लाविया ईस्टर्न कंट्रीज पूर्वी देशों में जहां पर भी साम्यावाद आछादित है वहां पर सुविधाओं का अम्बार है । सुविधायें प्रचुर मात्रा में प्राप्त होती हैं क्योंकि मनुष्य मात्र का एक वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण यह है कि उस की उतनी आवश्यकतायें पूरी होनी चाहियें जितनी कि हम लेजिटिमेट आवश्यकताओं के रूप में स्वीकार करते हैं । हम मंत्रीगण के वेतनों, बिजली पानी के खर्चे को सामने रख कर के सारे देश की गरीबी का चित्र उपस्थित कर के देश में एक प्रभाव उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं कि श्री यशपाल सिंह से बढ़ कर जनसाधारण का हितचिन्तक कोई और नहीं है, लेकिन वह भी हजार बारह सौ रुपया पाते हैं । उन को भी मिलता है, मुझे भी मिलता है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : ऐवरेज साढ़े नौ सौ का होता है ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के कथानुसार 23 करोड़ आदमी भूखे हैं, उन की आमदनी 3 आने रोज है । लेकिन उन की कथनी और करनी में अन्तर है। जब हम दूसरों की तरफ कीचड़ उछालना चाहते हैं तब डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को कहना चाहिए था कि चूंकि 27 करोड़ आदमी केवल 3 आने रोज पाते हैं इस लिए, अध्यक्ष जी, मैं ढाई आने से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा । इसी तरह से यदि हमारे प्रस्तावक महोदय या समर्थक महोदय कहते कि भले ही आप का वेतन ढाई हजार रुपये हो, मैं तो केवल पांच रुपये दक्षिणा के रूप में लूंगा और देश की सेवा करूंगा, शरीर से मन से और बुद्धि से । क्या इस तरह से समाजवाद आ जायेगा । कभी समाजवाद नहीं आयेगा । मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, साइंटिफिक ऐप्रोच समाज और देश के प्रति होना चाहिये । समाजवाद उस के ही दरवाजे खटखटायेगा जो श्रम का आह्वान करेगा । श्रम, संकल्प और शक्ति से उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, सम्पत्ति बढ़ेगी । तब आप वितरण बढ़ाइये और फिर समाजवाद आयेगा और समाजवाद का पोषण होगा । यह एक पोलिटिकल स्टन्ट है मंत्रीगण को छोटा बनाने के लिये, साधारण जनता के मन में और बुद्धि में उन के व्यक्तित्व को और उन के आचरण को हल्का और छोटा प्रस्तुत करने के लिये । यह जो प्रक्रिया है वह निश्चित रूप से स्वस्थ नहीं है । श्री कामत अमरीका गये थे । मैं अमरीका का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । वहां पर सेनेटर की क्या स्थिति है और मंत्रियों की क्या स्थिति है । मैं कभी नहीं चाहूंगा कि हमारे मंत्रियों को उस स्थिति में रखा जाये ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत: मैं ने जब आंकड़े दिये थे तब आप यहां नहीं थे ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : जिस हिसाब से वहां के एक सेनेटर को मिलता है उस का चौथाई भी मंत्री को नहीं मिलता । फिर यहां पर बिजली और पानी का खर्च जब 200 रुपये से अधिक हो जाता है तब मंत्रियों को उसे अपनी तन्खवाह से देना पड़ता है । 2250 के स्थान पर 700 रु० इनकम टैक्स कटने के बाद उन को करीब 1200 या 1300 रु० मिलता है । मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्रियों को जो कुछ मिलता है उस का समाजवाद से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री कामत दूसरा विधेयक लायें जिस से देश में शक्ति का संचार हो,

[श्री राम सहाय पांडेय]

उत्पादन बढ़े और देश आगे बढ़े तभी देश में समाजवाद आयेगा ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened to the discussion on the Bill of Mr. Kamath with great interest. While I do not support the Bill as it stands, I must say that I consider the psychology underlying this Bill is one which we should have considered, not today but, soon after Independence as Gandhiji had wanted us. I do not agree with the last speaker when he says that because the amount of salary drawn by Ministers in the United States is much higher than of those in India therefore the difference shows that the Ministers in India are much worse off. Of course they are worse off and the whole income level is different. You cannot make this comparison. This much is true that the difference in a democracy which does not believe in a socialist society even is much less between the Minister and the non-official counterpart than is true in India today. I do not want to have Ministers living in hovels by any means.

I do want that Ministers who are representatives of the people in the Government should have a decent standard of living, even though we are poor country. I do not think that Mr. Kamath has given recognition to this .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: But I do consider that this atmosphere in New Delhi is a very poisonous atmosphere and this atmosphere of New Delhi of the past that was there in the Central Assembly is there, the atmosphere which we though would go out with Independence. I do feel very much that this has not happened. It is not so in the States. Mr. Banerjee was talking of West Bengal and he said that something was done by Profulla Babu recently which was good. Let me say this about the salary scales of Ministers in West Bengal. It is not a question of salary. The standard of living is quite different. It is quite true that the Ministers here may point out that the houses were built before Indian Independence and they were already there. But is it necessary to have the most expensive carpets in the houses. I do not blame ministers they are provided with these things. But I do feel that it is very essential that there should be much more simple living in New Delhi. It is not a question of money. I entirely agree that it will not make much of a difference to bringing in the socialist society, bringing up the standard of living, if a little more money is spent on the Ministers. That is not so. But I consider that the gulf that did not exist between the national leaders of the country and the rest does exist today between New Delhi and the rest. I do not bring in the State Ministries. I say that between New Delhi and the rest of the country, a big gulf has come because of the change in the standard of living. It is surprising. I have seen it; time and again, when somebody becomes a Deputy Minister even, his whole way of life changes. He gives up living in his former place. It is not that anyone has objected to it, but such people on their appointment have to be removed from their places and with that removal, not only comes the removal into a biggar house but, as I said, all sorts of things, appendges are provided. I think it is high time that the Cabinet, the Ministry, went into this question. If it is insisted that such things should be permitted, then it has only a psychological effect, but then the psychological effect, while not being a big thing in itself, is a big thing in a country like India where we all want the people's participation in order to get on with our plans. Today, the feelings of the people would be electrified towards implementing the plans if they found that in Delhi, in the capital of the country, the Ministers live simply.

16 hrs.

I do not blame them for living in those houses. The houses were already there, but such big houses individually taken by certain people because they have become ministers when other people do not get enough housing is not a good thing. The whole way of life changes. There should be some way of living and that should continue as it was. I do not blame individual ministers. As I said, our Ministers have complained to me saying that "we were told that we must give up those houses which have been allotted to us and that they have to be given to some other MPs and we must take a big house" and so on. So, it is not the question of any individual minister, but it is the way of life that has come in, in New Delhi which was in New Delhi before.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: One word more and I shall finish. It was the way of life that existed in the Central Assembly days which we thought would go out with Independence, but it did not go out. It has got itself ingrained into India. This New Delhi does not represent India. It is so out of touch with the realities today that even those ministers who represent the people—they are there in the Central Cabinet in the Central Ministry—find it difficult to continue as they are. Their way of life has so changed. I do not understand for the life of me why it is not possible to simplify some of these things. As I said, a representative of the people who is in the Government must live decently, but nevertheless, we do not want him to live in a hovel; but we do want him to feel the pulse of the people and he can feel that only if he undergoes some of the difficulties which the others undergo. If he does not have to pay the water rates and this and that, he does not know what the people are paying even. So, it is much better to give him a better salary and ask him to pay the charges.

As I said, I would not blame anyone because this is an Act which this House has adopted and it is for this House to change that policy. I would request the Cabinet and the Government to consider the matter and bring some Bill or, if it is not necessary even to bring a Bill, they could easily do away with certain things, if they want to, on their own. And if they do so, while it will not help to raise the standard of living, it will certainly help them to get the co-operation of the people and the response of the people in the plans in a manner which will bring the plans to a proper fruition in the future.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सभापति जी, मैं इस विधेयक के विवरण में नहीं जाता। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि माननीय मन्त्रियों या उपमन्त्रियों का मासिक भत्ता कितना किया जाए। लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो देश में भ्रांतियां फैली हुई हैं या इसके कारण जो आर्थिक परिस्थितियों की तुलना करने पर अन्तर दिखायी देता है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए यह आवश्यक है कि इस पर हम पुनर्विचार करें।

आर्थिक परिस्थितियां यहां क्या हैं ? इस बारे में अभी हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने अमरीका तथा अन्य देशों के उदाहरण दिए। हम जानते हैं कि आज अमरीका में प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय संसार के किसी भी देश से अधिक है। आपने भी देखा और हमारे मित्र पांडेय जी ने भी देखा और मैंने भी देखा कि अमरीका में सिनेटर्स को जो वेतन और सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं वे हमारी तुलना में स्वर्ग के समान हैं। लेकिन मैं उन सुविधाओं की जरा भी ख्वाहिश नहीं करता। मैं नहीं चाहता कि हिंदुस्तान में संसद सदस्यों को वे सुविधाएं दी जाएं। इसी प्रकार से जो तनख्वाह या अन्य आराम

के साधन जो अमरीका या उस जैसे अन्य देशों में मन्त्रियों को मिलते हैं उनकी तुलना में हमारे यहां मन्त्रियों को बहुत कम मिलता है। लेकिन हमारा आदर्श अमरीका नहीं है। हमारे आदर्श वे देश हैं, वे छोटे देश हैं, जहां पर मन्त्री हमारे मन्त्रियों से कम वेतन लेकर अधिक काम करते हैं, जहां की आर्थिक परिस्थितियां लगभग हमारे समकक्ष हैं, और उसके बाद जब वहां के मन्त्री हमारे यहां की तुलना में कम लेकर भी अधिक कार्य को आसानी से और सुगमतापूर्वक कर सकते हैं, तो निश्चय ही यह प्रश्न उठता है कि अपनी आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि में यह आवश्यक है कि हम अपने मन्त्रियों के तनख्वाह में और कमी करें। और मैं यह बात केवल मन्त्रियों के लिए ही नहीं कहता। यह तो एक भूमिकामात्र होगी। अगर मन्त्री के वेतन में बदल कर दिया जाए। उसके बाद तो जो बड़े बड़े ब्यूरोक्रेट हैं, जो तीन तीन और चार चार हजार तनख्वाह लेते हैं उसको कम किया जाएगा, और उसके बाद संसद सदस्यों की तनख्वाह में भी परिवर्तन किया जाएगा। आपने भी जब आप इस स्थान से बोल रहे थे तो यह ठीक ही कहा था कि इस देश में जो वेतन क्रम है उसमें दो बड़े तबकों के बीच में दूरी बहुत ज्यादा है, इसको दूर करना चाहिए। आपने कहा था कि हम अपने मन्त्रियों के वेतन में रेशनल, समुचित परिवर्तन करें। आखिर है क्या? एक आदमी की आमदनी दस हजार या उससे भी ज्यादा है और दूसरे की आमदनी 125 रुपया भी नहीं है, बल्कि देश में 20 करोड़ लोगों को आमदनी तो केवल 30 रुपया ही है। इस पृष्ठ भूमि में यह आवश्यक है कि सन्तुलन किया जाए।

अभी हमारे मित्र पांडेय जी ने कहा कि इसका सम्बन्ध समाजवाद से नहीं है। मैं भी समझता हूं कि इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध समाजवाद से नहीं है। यह तो एक भूमिका मात्र है। यह तो एक साइकालाजिकल, मानसिक उद्वेलन है, जिसके कारण बार बार लोग मन्त्रियों की ओर हाथ उठाते हैं। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि हम इस पर पुनर्विचार करें।

दूसरी हमारी दलील यह है कि देश में बहुत सी भ्रांतियां फैली हुई हैं। वे भ्रांतियां यह हैं कि हमारे मन्त्री स्वर्ग में रहते हैं, हमारे मन्त्री बिजली पीते हैं, वे भ्रांतियां यह हैं कि हमारे मन्त्रियों के बंगलों के कम्पाउण्डों में पानी की गंगा बहती है, उनके कम्पाउण्ड एक एक मील तक फैले हुए हैं उनमें स्वर्ग के सारे साधन और उपलब्धियां प्राप्त हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि ये बातें अधिकतर सच नहीं हैं। यह बात सही है कि कुछ माननीय मन्त्रियों के बिजली के बिल बहुत ज्यादा आए और मैंने और पांडेय जी ने विचार किया कि उन पर सीलिंग लगा दें कि 250 से या 200 से ये बिल ज्यादा न आवें। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह भी अधिक है। मान लीजिए कि एक मन्त्री को पांच हजार रुपया वेतन मिले तो वह अपने लिए कितने का बंगला लेगा आज तो बंगले फ्री हैं इसलिए इतने बड़े बंगले लोग लेते हैं और ये फरनिश्ड भी हैं। और उसके ऊपर भी कुछ मन्त्री और काम करवा लेते हैं। अगर इनको अपने बंगले लेने होते तो क्या वे ऐसे बंगले लेते? अगर यह चीज समाप्त हो जाए तो आप देखें कि ये किस स्तर से रहते हैं।

मैं जानता हूं कि इन में कुछ मन्त्री ऐसे हैं जो इन चीजों को नहीं चाहते। लेकिन हमारे यहां पर एक परम्परा पड़ गयी है, हम समझते हैं कि मन्त्री वही है जो बड़े ठाठ बाट से रहे, जिसके घर में ऐसे गलीचे हों कि उनमें 6 इंच पैर नीचे दब जाए। मैं जानता हूं कि नन्दा जी या उनके अनेक मित्र सम्भवतः इन चीजों को न चाहते हों। परन्तु इनमें कुछ ऐसे भी हैं जिनको इन चीजों का बड़ा शौक है। इनमें कुछ प्रिंस आफ वेल्स हैं जिनके बंगलों में ऊपर नीचे बहुत से कमरे सजे हुए हैं, जिनके बंगलों में पांच पांच एकड़ जमीन है और

जिनकी सुगन्ध दूर तक जाती है । प्रश्न यह है कि लोग नन्दा जी की ओर नहीं देखते उन दूसरे लोगों की ओर देखते हैं जिनके बंगले पांच एकड़ में हैं और जिनकी सुगन्ध दूर तक जाती है । और इसको मन्त्रिमण्डल का आदर्श मान लिया जाता है । नन्दा जी के आदर्श को कोई नहीं देखता । इसलिए जनता की भ्रांतियों को दूर करना आवश्यक है । एक पुरानी कहावत है कि "मीजर्स वाइफ मस्ट भी एवव ससपीशन" तो इन भ्रांतियों को दूर अवश्य करना चाहिए ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे मन्त्रियों को इतनी सुविधाएं अवश्य प्राप्त हों कि वे राजकाज को आसानी से सुगमतापूर्वक, बिना किसी कठिनाई के चला सकें । अयंगर साहब ने कहा कि उनके जमाने में एक एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिलर को पांच हजार महीना वेतन मिलता था, लेकिन वह उसमें से अपने बंगले के लिए एक हजार रुपया किराया देता था और और चीजों के लिए भी देना था । इससे लोगों को अन्दाजा रहता था कि वे कितना वेतन लेते थे । अगर हमारे मन्त्री तीन हजार या चार हजार लें तो लोगों को अन्दाजा रहे कि वे इतना लेते हैं । लेकिन आज जैसा कि पांडेय जी ने कहा कि मन्त्रियों को काट कर कल 1200 रुपया मासिक मिलता है, और उसके बाद भी देश में चर्चा होती है कि मन्त्री बिजली पीते हैं, उनके बंगलों में पानी की गंगा बहती है, उनके घरों में ऐसे गलीचे हैं जिनमें पैर 6 इंच दब जाता है और इनके बंगलों के कम्पाउण्ड में बड़े बड़े चिड़िया खाने हैं, मुर्गी खाने हैं और न जाने क्या क्या है । यह नहीं फैलने देनी चाहिये इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि जनता की इन भ्रान्तियों को दूर करने के लिये इस बात पर विचार किया जाए । अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए और इन भ्रान्तियों को देखते हुए और एक विशेष प्रकार की जो हम उनको लक्जूरियस वे आफ लाइफ की आदत लगा देते हैं और जिसके बाद वह कठिनाई महसूस करते हैं उन बातों को दूर करने के लिए इस विधेयक के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार कर लिया जाय ।

सभापति महोदय मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त किये दे रहा हूं । मेरे कुछ मित्रों ने कहा कि तुम इस को समाजवाद से मत जोड़ो। बिलकुल सही है । जब उन्हें ने यह कहा कि उत्पादन पर जोर दो तो वह भी बिलकुल सही है । मुझे याद आता है कि फ्रांस की राज्य-क्रांति के पूर्व जिस समय वहां की जनता भूखों मर रही थी और उस ने महलों के सामने रोटी का नारा लगाया था तो फ्रांस की रानी मेरी एंटोनैट ने अपनी दाई से पूछा था कि यह लोग क्या चाहते हैं तो उसने रानी को बतलाया कि यह लोग रोटी मांगते हैं तो मेरी एंटोनैट ने कहा कि अगर उन्हें रोटी नहीं मिलती है तो यह केक क्यों नहीं खाते? इसी तरीके से मुझे याद है कि यहां एक वायसराय थे लार्ड वैवल जिसके कि समय में देश में भीषण अकाल पड़ा था और लाखों लोग भूख से मरने लग गये थे । जब वह लार्ड वैवल अपनी फौज के बल पर यहां की जनता की आजादी की भावना को और उसकी भूख को नहीं दबा सका तो उस ने कहा कि पशुपालन करो । उसका एक सांड गांव गांव में घूमता था बैल नहीं सांड घूमता था और जिस समय लोग अन्न मांगते थे तो उन रोटी मांगने वालों को वह सांड दिखाया जाता था और वह कहता था कि मेरा सांड देखो कितना तगड़ा है । यह उसी तरह की बात थी जैसा कि फ्रांस की रानी ने भूखी जनता से अपने यहां कहा था कि अगर रोटी नहीं मिलती है तो वह केक क्यों नहीं खाते हैं ।

मैं एक बात कहूं । आप जिस उत्पादन की बात करते हैं जनता उतना उत्पादन करना तो चाहती है मगर उत्पादन के सारे

[श्री भगवत झा आजाद]

साधन पानी सिंचाई आदि तो आप ने अपने हाथों में/बन्द कर रखे हैं। इसलिए आज विधेयक पर इन बातों को मत लाइये क्योंकि उत्पादन करता तो कोई है और खाता कोई और है। इसलिये मैं यह कहूंगा कि अगर आप ने यह नहीं किया तो वह दिन दूर नहीं होगा जैसा कि श्रीमती रेणुका रे ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान दिल्ली में नहीं बसता है इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि मैं यह कहूं :—

"ऐसा टूटेगा मोह एक दिन कि उस रास रंग की पूरी बर्बादी होगी या रखोगे मरघट में भी रेशमी महल या खाकर चपाड़ सब छोड़ोगे।"

भगवान् करे आप के लिए वह दिन न आये कि आप को खाकर चपाड़ सब कुछ छोड़ना पड़े। इसलिए इस रंगीन और रेशमी दिल्ली के बाहर की दुनिया को देख कर आप स्वयं एक आदर्श रखिये ताकि उस आदर्श के अनुरूप इस देश की 30 करोड़ जनता चल सके और वह आपको समझे कि आप उसके मसीहा हैं और दूसरा कोई नहीं है। बस इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक के सिद्धान्त का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Heda: Sir, I heard with attention the speech of Mr. Kamath. I am sorry he has presented only one side, rather the wrong side, of the picture and I would very much like that he sees the other side also. Can he give the name of any country where the Prime Minister gets less than half the salary that his subordinates—Secretaries and Secretaries-General—get? Can he cite the name of any country where the Prime Minister gets a salary far less than what his nominees like Governors and ambassadors draw? Can he cite the name of any country where the ministers get far less salary than their appointees like Chairman of various public sector projects, managing directors and others. We have also to look at the other side of the picture.

When this discussion was going on, I was reminded of an earlier discussion on similar lines. At that time, Mr. N. V. Gadgil intervened and he gave a break-up of the salary of the ministers. I have not got the break-up with me. At that time Mr. Gadgil was not a minister. Rather, he had turned into a bitter critic of government. However, it goes to his credit that he gave the break-up and made it clear that even with the old salary he was getting, it was not possible for any honest minister to make a saving. So, I would emphasise the fact that the economic aspect is not involved in this. If I may be allowed, I would like to narrate a conversation that I overheard between two ministers. This conversation took place a number of years before. One Minister had recently joined. One Minister asked another Minister; "Did you appoint a chauffeur and a cook?" The reply was: "I did not appoint a cook because he is demanding a very big salary and I probably cannot afford it: But I cannot do without a chauffeur and therefore I had to appoint one on a salary of Rs. 150 or Rs. 170." What does it show? It shows that any honest Minister if he wants to live within the means of his salary will find it difficult to carry on. We know of a number of deputy ministers and others who were far better off economically before than what they became after they joined the Government. It is our own experience. We get Rs. 500 now and formerly we were getting Rs. 400. Even with the smallest unit of family that I enjoy it is not possible to maintain two houses, one at Delhi and the other at Hyderabad. Again, let us not forget that we in politics are not fakirs and sadhus. We are contacted by people daily. My telephone bill for calls at Delhi and at Hyderabad alone is not less than Rs. 100 a month. How much of it is for my own personal or economic activities? Hardly any. All this is necessary to keep in contact with the

society and maintain our political life. Therefore, let us look at this problem from that angle, that economics is not involved.

Then, I might tell the House another thing. When Morarjibhai resigned under the Kamraj-plan, no Minister was prepared to take his house at 1, Willingdon Crescent. Why? It is a huge house and it involves extra expenditure which is to be borne by the person who takes it. Therefore, no Minister came forward and after a long time a Minister was persuaded to occupy it.

The fact is that today the rules are very rigid. They enforce Ministers and Deputy Ministers, as Shrimati Renuka Ray pointed out, to occupy a particular house, lead a particular way of life and live in a particular place. It is very wrong. I think if a Minister wants to stay in the same place where he was before and mix with the people as he was doing, he must be allowed to do so. In fact, when you get such a big house, automatically you get a number of servants who may not be there on the pay rolls. You will be having a number of servants' quarters and a number of garages. So you have to keep a number of servants. By this and other things an atmosphere is so created that the Ministers become Ministers in the ivory tower. Therefore, they are cut off from the people. So, if we follow the pattern— social pattern and not economic—that exist in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America, you will find that the Ministers will have a live contact with the live currents of the society. I know of only one exception among those who joined the Cabinet—he is not there now—who was in the habit, even when he was a Deputy Minister, for ten years of taking a morning walk, going round the small shops and asking for the rates of foodgrains, kerosene, salt and many other things. Thereby he was maintaining a live contact with the people. Therefore, my point is that we have to create that atmosphere and we have to change the psychology.

With these words, I oppose the Bill.

श्री अ० सिं० सहगल : श्री कामत सदन् के सामने जो अपना विधेयक लाये हैं उस पर मैं अपने कुछ विचार रखना चाहता हूं । जहां तक बिल के सिद्धान्तों का सम्बन्ध है वे ठीक हैं और उचित प्रतीत होते हैं लेकिन मुश्किल तो यह है कि खाली सिद्धान्तों से काम नहीं कर सकते हैं । हमें तो यह देखना पड़ेगा कि बिल पर अमल करने से क्या दरअसल में बिल की जो मंशा है वह पूरी हो सकेगी ? मेरी समझ में वह इससे पूरी नहीं हो सकती है इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि हमको दूसरी चीजों का भी खयाल रखना चाहिए । हमें अपने देश की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए यह सोचना पड़ेगा और निर्माण कार्य करना पड़ेगा कि हम कैसे अपने सिद्धान्तों को आगे ले जा सकते हैं आज देश में जैसी हालत है उसमें बेशक मैं सरकार से और खास कर मंत्री महोदयों से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे अपने भत्तों, फरनीचर बिजली और पानी आदि के सम्बन्ध में संभव किफायतशारी बर्तें । मंत्री क्यों सरकार के अन्य जो बड़े बड़े अफसर हैं और जो कमिशन के मैम्बर्स है उनको भी जो मंत्रियों की तरह से काफी तादाद में फरनीचर आदि मिलता है उसमें क्या वे कुछ कमी कर सकते हैं और अन्य बातों में भी कितनें कमी कर सकते हैं इन सारी चीजों पर उन्हें गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए । मैं तो चाहूंगा कि इस पर एक कमिशन बैठा देना चाहिए जोकि इन सब बातों को पूरी तरह से देखे भाले कि दरअसल क्या कुछ किया जा सकता है । लेकिन खाली एक तरफ से इस तरह की बात उठाने पर उसे स्वीकार कर लेना उचित नहीं होगा । वैसे जिन्होंने यह मांग पेश की है वह मेरे बड़े मित्र है और

[श्री ग्र० सिं० महगन]

मेरा उनका बहुत साथ रहा है। मैं जानता हूं कि उनका हृदय इतना कठोर नहीं है जैसा कि कुछ लोगों का खयाल हो सकता है। लेकिन एक चीज जो वे लाये हैं वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है।

मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप के सामने जेकोस्लोवाकिया और रूस के उदाहरण मौजूद हैं। वहां के जो मंत्री हैं वे किस तरीके से वहां पर अपने लोगों को रखते हैं इस बारे में आप एक पत्र लिख कर उन सारी चीजों को देख लीजिये और आपको सब जानकारी प्राप्त हो जायेगी। आप अपने यहां के मंत्री को 2200 रुपये देते हैं इसमें कोई दो बात नहीं है। इस के साथ ही साथ इनकमटैक्स वगैरह काटने के बाद 1200 या 1300 रुपया हद से हद आता है। आप उस में कार नहीं देते लेकिन कार उन्हें रखनी पड़नी है। अब पैट्रोल पानी नहीं है जो आप की कार को घसीट कर ले जायगा। इसलिए पैट्रोल का तो खर्चा आपको देना ही पड़ेगा। इसी तरह से जो शोफर है गाड़ी चलाने वाला है उसका भी खर्चा आप को देना पड़ेगा। इन सारी चीजों को मध्यनजर रखते हुए बचेगा क्या ? मुश्किल से कोई 800 या 900 रुपया बचेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इन सारी चीजों पर यह जो आप के सारे भत्ते हैं जोकि महावारी बड़े बड़े अफसरों को मिलते हैं, जोकि मैम्बरों को मिलते हैं और जो डेली एलाउंसेज हैं उन सारी चीजों पर गौर करने के लिए आप एक कमेटी मुकर्रर करें। बस इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

Shri Hathi: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is rather embarrassing for me to intervene in this debate, because some of the speeches which have been made by some hon. Members and the hon. Member who has brought forward the Bill have given a picture that the Ministers are leading a life of luxury and on their account the nation is spending a large sum of money which could have been avoided. It had also another off-shoot, and that is the idea of socialistic society where the difference between man and man, between the mode of life of one individual and another, should not be very great. Therefore, it is embarrassing for me to speak on this, because if I were to defend or oppose the measure, it would appear as if Ministers are living in luxury and they want to perpetuate that mode of life.

It may also mean that we are not in favour of this pattern of society which the Congress has been advocating. It is, therefore, that I am in this position and I hesitate to reply in the spirit in which I would have otherwise replied to the arguments.

May I submit, Sir, that luxurious life, extravagant life, living in comforts is not the creed of the organisation and the institution to which we belong.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not oppose comfort; comfort is all right.

Shri Hathi:.....nor is it our intention to carry on a propaganda in a manner that we would like to show to the country that because we are in power we should move in cars and have all the paraphernalia. Far be it from us. But Shri Kamath for whom I have great regard, who is a very senior and veteran parliamentarian, who has the knack of placing his case very ably and, whatever subject he takes, applies himself most sincerely, tries to place his case as best as he can when he is seriously in that mood, sometimes is also known for his jovial mood.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are at the moment jovial.

Shri Hathi: Sometimes he is very sarcastic and sometimes he can cut jokes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is human and I am very human.

Shri Hathi: And it is human. Although he has tried to put his case sometimes very seriously and sometimes in a lighter vein, when he was in a lighter vein he compared the Council of Ministers' number 53 to a pack of cards (52) and, as he is often fond of cutting jokes, could not miss a joker also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not say that they are a pack of cards. I said that the coincidence is rather striking that this is the same number, of a pack of cards and of members of the Council of Ministers.

Shri Hathi: He said, 52 and 1; I do not know what for. It was in a lighter mood, I know.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ministers also indulge in that; otherwise, Parliament would become dull and tedious.

Shri Hathi: Sometimes we cut jokes. Sometimes he has also the knack of creating an impression with facts which are true but which can be presented in a way that people may understand it in the manner in which he wants them to understand. For example, he says that Ministers have got Rs. 72,000 retrospectively for sumptuary allowance. Anybody can read the notification. The notification was on the 28th May, 1964 where it substituted one clause for the existing clause. The existing clause which was issued in 1952 mentioned that the Ministers, not the Deputy Ministers, will get a sumptuary allowance at Rs. 500 with effect from 1952. The notification was dated 1952. In 1964 on the 28th May that clause was substituted for another clause but the whole clause was put. In the previous clause the sumptuary allowance for the Prime Minister was not mentioned. Here, these words were changed and the remaining clause remained the same. Therefore it was with effect from 1952 which existed in the original clause which also stands. But the impression that Shri Kamath wanted to create was that the notification issued in 1964 said and sanctioned sumptuary allowance with effect from 1952 retrospectively. And, therefore, the Ministers get Rs. 72,000 each as sumptuary allowance. Now, it is a way of putting it and he has a knack of putting it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Your notifications are so very obscure.

Shri Hathi: But anybody who reads it or anybody who has commonsense can understand that if a Minister is appointed in 1964, he cannot claim sumptuary allowance retrospectively from 1952 when he was not at all a Minister or even if he was a **Minister,** it cannot be given from 1952. If he was a Minister in 1952, the notification issued in 1952 itself gave a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 and, therefore, there was not a question of giving a retrospective effect for a second time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was wholly unnecessary. That was unnecessary wording.

Shri Hathi: The wording has been tried to be interpreted to mean that each Minister will get Rs. 72,000.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Anyway, he gets Rs. 500 a month.

Shri Hathi: That is the picture. That is one side. But I feel it is really embarrassing. It is not a question of defending our case at all and I would be the last man to defend when it comes to the question of saying that the Ministers should lead a simple life; I would be the last man to say that it should not be so. If at all I am defending or I am replying, it

[Shri Hathi]
is because this sort of impression is being created that each Minister gets Rs. 72,000 according to the notification of 28th May . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is only one item. Please come to other points also.

Shri Hathi: Then, a villager was quoted by Shri Kamath saying, "Do the Ministers drink electricity?".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said it last time. Your own Party colleague has also said that today.

Shri Hathi: I would not put any word in any Member's mouth if I am not sure of the fact.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I admit that, but your own Party Member has also said that.

Shri Hathi: There is no rancour or bitterness in this. So far as the question of leading a simple life and a modest life is concerned, I have no quarrel with Shri Kamath or anybody else. That is not the question. But the question is, let us put it in a way that it does not unnecessarily create an impression that these people who, I may submit, are your own representatives—I am proud to be a Memoer of Parliament first and then a Minister or anything else....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: How many are there like you? We agree about you.

Shri Hathi: I say, I am proud to be a Member of Parliament first and then a Minister or anything else.

The other thing is this. I do not want to go into any argument or any comparison as to what a Member of Parliament gets and what a Minister gets. I do not want to draw any comparison.

An hon. Member: Why not?

Shri Hathi: Because I do not want to put my side on the opposite side of the Members of Parliament and put an argument which could have been advanced that a Member of Parliament gets Rs. 500 per month and with his daily allowance it comes to about Rs. 950 and that we are getting all these things which amount to Rs. 1000 . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It comes to Rs. 4000. I will give you the figures later on.

Shri Hathi: I do not want to create that wall, that distinction, that difference and I do not want to compare myself or my salary with anybody else's. Not at all.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: But disparity exists.

Shri Hathi: If Shri Kamath had said in his Bill that the salaries of the Ministers should be reduced or he had said that all the allowances that are being given should be curtailed or if he had worded his Bill in some different way, then that would have been a different matter. But the difficulty is that he wants the salary to be raised from Rs. 2250 to Rs. 2500.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But cut out all perquisites, furniture etc.

Shri Hathi: Again, the question is whether the perquisites amount to so much that if the salary is increased by Rs. 250 in lieu of perquisites, it would create a different impression. That is also a matter to be looked into.

Now, let us see what the perquisites are. One of the perquisites has been said to be free water and free electricity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And free house also.

Shri Hathi: So far as free house is concerned, I think that my hon. friend's amendment does not do away with that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Of course.

Shri Hathi: His latest amendment seeks to delete lines 13 and 14.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to cut out furniture, water and electricity, and reduce the sumptuary allowance.

Shri Hathi: By his amendment, he does not want to do away with the free house, but he wants to do away with two things, namely furniture and free water and electricity. So far as electricity and water are concerned, we are paying amounts in excess of Rs. 200; that is to say, the free use of electricity and water is limited to Rs. 200. So, if you consider Rs. 200 as the perquisite due to the use of free water and electricity and add it to the salary of Rs. 2250, it comes to a total emolument of Rs. 2450, minus the furniture.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Furniture and electrical appliances.

Shri Hathi: If you consider the benefit which the Ministers get by way of free water and electricity, it comes to Rs. 2250 by way of salary plus Rs. 200 by way of free water and free electricity, that is, a total of Rs. 2450. So far as the free house is concerned, my hon. friend Shri Kamath also agrees to that.

According to my hon. friend Shri Kamath now, the salary of a Minister has to be raised by Rs. 250, whereas at present, the amount due to free electricity and water is only Rs. 200; in other words, according to my hon. friend's calculation, a Minister would get Rs. 50 more.

Now, there is only one more thing, and that is regarding furniture. I am dealing with these things step by step, in order to show that there is not that wide gulf of difference between what he wants to give and what the Ministers get.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then why not accept this Bill straightway?

Shri Hathi: But the whole point is that the picture that has been sought to be created and painted gives the impression as if electricity is being drunk by Ministers, that they are getting Rs. 72,000, they are rolling in luxury and so on. The real position is this that Rs. 2250 by way of salary plus Rs. 200 by way of free electricity and water comes to a total of only Rs. 2450.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Frigidaire.

Shri Hathi: Then comes the question of furniture . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Electrical appliances.

Shri Hathi: . which is free.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Rs. 38,000.

Shri Hathi: Furniture and others come to Rs. 38,000. For the house and furniture, 19 per cent of the salary is being calculated for the purposes of income-tax. That takes away Rs. 80—90.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We also pay income tax.

Shri Hathi: That means the perquisites which have been allowed are not allowed free, but 19 per cent of the salary is calculated as the income and the higher slab is deducted for income tax from the salary, that means about Rs. 80—90 per month are deducted.

Personally, as I said, I feel it really embarrasing to give all these figures and to plead that this salary should be maintained. I would be the last person to go into the figures and try

[Shri Hathi]

to show that what we get is something, the bare minimum. That sort of argument I would rather not adduce. I would resent such sort of argument. Personally, I would not like to go into all those figures in that way. As Shri Heda said, if one were to look into the net income, the income which remains, it is—as Shri Saigal pointed out—Rs. 800—900. But that is not a plea I would take because after all, if one has to serve if we want to show that we must live a modest humble life, even if it be Rs. 800, we should be able to manage it. My quarel is not at all with that. My anguish and worry—I do not find suitable words to express it—is about what he said when he said that Ministers get travelling allowances—I would honestly ask Members to consider this, the impression that has been created—for their wives, children, step-children and all that. That is only when the Minister comes from his place to join his official duty as Minister and when he leaves his office and goes back to his place.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: No, no.

Shri Hathi: In between, they are not given allowance for wives, children and so on.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I can show you instances.

Shri Hathi: He read from the rules. He says children legitimate children, step-children . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what your own Act says, not my words.

Shri Hathi: If he reads the whole portion, he can understand it correctly. But I am sure that Members have got the impression from what he said that whenever a Minister goes on tour, he is entitled to take his wife, children, legitimate children, step-children, family—everybody

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is the fault of your Act.

Shri Hathi: It is not so. We are not allowed to take our family when we go on ordinary tours. The rule he quoted was that when a Minister is first appointed and he comes from the place, at that time, it is allowed, and then when he returns to his place at the end, that is allowed to him; not otherwise when he goes on tours.

This is the sort of thing which really pains me, the picture that has been painted in this way.

Other speakers have spoken about the ideology. I have no quarrel with the ideology. I would be one with everybody to see that there should be no great difference or disproportionate disparity between the income of one individual and another. On that I have no quarrel. But what I submit is that the way in which the Bill is moved, and the way in which a picture was sought to be presented as if the Ministers are living a luxurious life, all that is not quite correct. If it was a Bill which said that in a socialistic pattern of society, the standard of salary should be in a particular pattern, it would be a different matter. Here comes the question of figures, and these figures again will create that complication. We therefore have to distinguish between two different things. One is the actual figures and the other is an ideal or policy. So far as the figures are concerned, I said this does not make any distinction whatsoever.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Can you give us the exact figure? Suppose you take the house rent, rent for frigidaire, boiler, electricity etc. into consideration. If you give those figures, we will be much obliged.

Shri Hathi: Yes. Salary is Rs. 2,250. Then electricity, in whatever manner we may use it, up to Rs. 200 only it is free.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is only now, since you were exposed last year.

Shri Hathi: I am talking of today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But for 15 years you have drained the exchequer. It went up to Rs. 800 in some cases.

Shri Hathi: Are we going into the history?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One Minister himself exposed all the other Ministers, all his colleagues.

Shri Hathi: Rs. 2,250 plus Rs. 200 comes to Rs. 2,450. Frigidaire and other things, whatever we use, the consumption of power should be within Rs. 200. If we exceed Rs. 200 we have to pay.

Shri R. S. Pandey: These figures are known to these friends.

Shri Hathi: Therefore, there is no difference at all. The sumptuary allowance principle also is agreed to.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Reduce it.

Shri Hathi: Therefore, it is not a question of figures. If rupees, annas and pies are concerned, that does not make much difference at all.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: We are concerned with it.

Shri Hathi: So far as the whole method and approach are concerned, I would say far be it from us that we want to make money out of this or to lead a life which we do not otherwise lead. The way in which many of us could have lived perhaps would have been far better in comforts, in earning, in so many things, than it is today. I do not want to go into individual instances, but people could have earned much more and could have lived a much more comfortable life than they are doing as Ministers. But I do not want to enter into these things, nor do I want to say that after all people in other vocations do earn more money. We are not here to make money, to earn money, and it is not our intention that we should get as much of comforts, luxury and money as possible.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: We are talking of waste.

Shri Hathi: There is no question of waste. As I have said, not a single pie is wasted. On the contrary, what you give to a Minister is hardly Rs. 900 a month. I would leave it to you to judge whether it is quite enough for anybody to live in Delhi on that. I would, therefore, oppose the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will be very brief in my reply, because there are hardly ten minutes to go. I will leave one minute for my friend Shri Yashpal Singh to move his Bill.

Mr. Chairman: He may finish in five minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am entitled to 15 minutes. I will try to finish in eight minutes.

I am grateful to my hon. colleagues on both sides of the House for the active interest they have taken in this Bill, and I am happy to note that barring a few, one or two fringe exceptions, all the Members who have taken part in the debate have lent their whole-hearted and powerful support to the principle of the Bill, if not to the entire Bill. I am very much heartened by their support.

The Minister has sought to create a picture, an impression, which I can only describe as one of pseudo rectitude and pseudo integrity. Within the few minutes at my disposal, I would like to disabuse the minds of my colleagues here on both sides of the House of the wrong notions, the illusion or delusion that he has sought to create.

The Minister said in the first place there was not much difference, not a wide gulf, between what I propose in my Bill and what they are actually

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

enjoying or suffering, logically speaking, if there is no wide gulf, what stands in the way of the acceptance by the Minister of at least the principle behind the Bill? As some Congress Members said here, as you yourself said in your powerful, cogent speech when you were here down below,—you yourself requested the Government to accept the principle of the Bill, and my hon. friend Shri Saigal also suggested the appointment of a Committee—I would have been glad if the Minister had agreed and promised to bring a Bill or measure in due time. Now, Sir, he was sought to show that what I want is nothing very much. May I straightaway show the figures and report the figures I quoted. Rs. 38,000 for furniture and electrical appliances is for one year, he enjoys this Rs. 38,000 for one year and quits; if it is for five years, it comes. I have worked i t oRtuot.s mfwy, mfwyb worked it out, to Rs. 700 or 800 a month.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Does he carry the furniture with him?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no. I say that he enjoyed it. Who pays? The tax-payer has paid for the furniture; that is what the Minister gets. Who pays for it? Do you pay for it? I am afraid you don't. The tax-payer has paid; the people of India have paid for it: that is all we are concerned with. Rs. 800 in furniture; Rs. 500 sumptuary allowances. I wanted the Minister to tell us—he did not refer to it at all—how many Ministers have got luxury cars: He said he has got an Ambassador car.

Shri Hathi: None has got foreign luxury cars on his own.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On his own? No, no. There are the advances you get from the Government to buy the car. How many Ministers have got? Why should you waste that money and get a luxury car? . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Hathi: We are not allowed to have foreign cars.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not now.

In the last session, on the last day when I moved consideration of the Bill I referred to this point of sumptuary allowance and I wanted the Minister to tell the House in his reply about this because there were various reports, very sad and conflicting reports about the use or—I am sorry to use this word—misuse of sumptuary allowance. It is given for a particular purpose. How many Ministers spend it or use it for the purpose for which it is intended or granted? No reply was forth coming from the Minister. I have sought to reduce it to Rs. 300. He did not refer to that. Furniture cost to the tax-payer Rs. 800 per month plus Rs. 500 sumptuary allowance.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): Is the Minister allowed to take away the furniture with him when be vacated office?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is not allowed to but every new Minister can get so much, furniture if he wants. Why should he have so much of furniture when Members of Parliament do not have?

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: In that case you can add only the depreciation charges and not the cost.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Whatever it is, it is there. Rs. 2250 plus rent Rs. 650 for the residence. It is upto Rs. 650 for a Cabinet Minister. In human affairs—you are a student of economics and you very well know—that the maximum tends to become the minimum. The standard rent is estimated at

Rs. 650 and that is the maximum. I am sure that most of the bungalows they have got have a standard rent of Rs. 650 a month. One word more and I have done. The Minister tried to show that an impression had been sought to be created that Ministers were living in luxury. I never said so. I said that this system of perquisitive society—I did not say luxury—must stop. I did not say luxury. This was the backdoor method: people get an impression that the Ministers draw just Rs. 2,250 or Rs. 1,750 per mensem as the case may be, and they are leading very simple lives. But actually, if all this is totalled up, it comes to Rs. 4,000 a month. Therefore, I say that this is pure, sheer, undiluted hypocrisy and sanctimonious humbug, to say that just because they draw a small salary they live simple lives. Let us have it straightened out properly. I do not mind their taking a higher salary, but cut down all perquisites. Cut out all perquisites once and for all. No perquisites of any kind. Let him draw a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month. (*Laughter*). It is not a matter for laughter. You come here as a Minister and you get all these perquisites. When you cease to be a Minister you cannot think of perquisites. Why should you have perquisites? I am not talking of socialism at all. I am talking of integrity, decency in public life. (*Interruption*).

Therefore, I would again repeat with all the emphasis at my command. Let them raise their salary a little; that is what I have suggested by way of principle. It may be increased to Rs. 2,500 a month and let them come forward with another Bill. But cut out once and for all these noxious, abnoxious perquisites. Therefore, I would appeal to the House to consider this Bill along a little suggestion. A Cabinet Minister who was present in the House last time when I moved for consideration of the Bill, came over to me after my speech—I do not want to mention his name—and said, "You have tried to make out a case. As far as I am concerned", he added, "Will you agree to my salary being fixed at Rs. 500 a month plus double your present daily allowance, namely, Rs. 62?" I quickly calculated and said "I agree." I do not know whether that senior Minister who was then present in the House will stand by that now or whether his colleagues will agree to that. I do not know whether his colleagues agree to it. I said it was a fair suggestion. He had said: "We do not want any perquisites; Rs. 500 a month plus a daily allowance of Rs. 62 would do". As a said, I do not want a hundred per cent egalitarian order here. I do agree that Ministers must have some comfort but there must be enquity and justice. So, let us have it. I take him at his word: For a Cabinet Minister a salary of Rs 500 a month plus 62 as daily allowance.

I hope that hon. Members will accept and support the motion for consideration of the Bill.

17 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

[Division No. 3] **[1 01 hrs.**

AYES

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Himatsinhji, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Ranga, Shri
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Baswant, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Boroosh, Shri P. G.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Dass, Shri C.
Dighe, Shri
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Ering, Shri D.
Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
More, Shri K. L.
Musafir, Shri G. S.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri S. T.
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sivappraghassan, Shri Ku.
Sonavane, Shri
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Varma, Shr Ravindra

Mr. Chairman: The result of the division is Ayes 10; Noes 106.

The motion was negatived.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 22, 1965/Phalguna, 3, 1886 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—2155 (Ai) LSD—11-3-65—970.